

*Cheape and Good*

# HUSBANDRY

FOR

The well-Ordering of all Beasts and Fowles,  
and for the generall Cure of their Diseases.

Containing the Natures, Breeding, Choice, Use, feeding, and  
Curing of the Diseases, of all manner of Cattell, as Horse,  
Oxe, Cow, Sheepe, Goats, Swine, and tame Conies.

Shewing further the whole Art of Riding great Horses, with  
the breaking and ordering of them, and the dieting of the  
Running, Hunting, and Ambling Horse, and the manner  
how to use them in their travell.

Also, approved Rules for the Cramming, and Fattening of all sorts  
of Poultry, and Fowles, both tame and wild, &c. And di-  
vers good and well approved Medecines, for the Cure of all  
the Diseases in Hawkes, of what kind soever.

Together with the use and profit of Bees, the manner of Fish-  
ponds, and the taking of all sorts of Fish.

Gathered together for the generall good and profit of the  
Common wealth, by exact & assured experience from English practises,  
both certain, easie, and cheap. differing from all former & forraign expe-  
riments, which either agreed not with our Clime, or were too hard to  
come by, or over-costly, & to little purpose: all which herein are avoyd-  
ed. Newly corrected and enlarged with many Excellent Additions.

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*The ninth Edition.*

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bridge*, at the Bible on Ludgate-hill  
neere Fleet-bridge. 1657.

# THE HISTORY OF THE

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TO THE  
*Right Honourable,*  
And most enobled with all inward, and  
outward Vertues,  
**RICHARD SACKVILE,**  
Baron of *Buckhurst*, and Earle of *Dorset*, &c.



*Although the monstrous shapes of  
Books (Right Honourable, and  
best enobled Lord) have with  
their disguised and unprofitable  
wisard-like faces, half scared even  
Vertue her selfe from that Antient  
Defence and Patronage, which in former Ages most  
Nobly shee employed, to preserve them from Envy:  
Yet so much I know, the largeness of your Worthy  
Brest is indued with Wisedome, Courage, and Boun-  
ty, that notwithstanding the vanities of our ignorant  
Writers, you will be pleased out of our Noble Spirit,  
favourably*

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## The Epistle Dedicatory.

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favorably to behold whatsoever shall bring a publick good to our Countrey, at which end I have only aymed in this smal Book. In which, I have run far from the way or tract of other Writers in this nature yet I doubt not but your Honour shall find my path more easie, more certaine, and more safe then any; nay by much, far lesse difficult or dangerous to walk in; I must confesse, something in this nature I have formerly published, as namely of the Horse only, with whose nature and use I have been exercised and acquainted from my Childhood, and I hope, without boast, need not yeeld to any in this Kingdome. Yet in this Worke, I hope your Lordship, and all other Princely maintainers of that worthy and serviceable Beast, shall find, I have found out and herein explained a nearer and more easie course for his preservation and health, then hath hitherto been found or practised by any, but my selfe only: whatsoever it is, in all humbleness I offer it as a sacrifice of my love and service to your Honour, and will ever whilst I have breath to be,

Your Honour

in all dutifull service,

G.M.



TO THE COURTEOUS  
READER.



Here is no Artist, or man of Industry  
(Courteous and Gentle Reader)  
which mixeth judgment with his  
experience, but findeth in the tra-  
vell of his labours better & nearer  
courses to make perfect the beauty  
of his work, then were at first pre-  
sented to the eye of his knowledge:

for the mind being pre-occupied, and busied with a  
vertuous search, is ever ready to catch hold of what-  
soever can adorne or illustrate the excellency of the  
thing, in which he is imployed : and hence it hapneth  
that my selfe having seriously bestowed many years to  
find out the truth of these knowledges, of which I have  
intreated in this booke; have now found out the infal-  
lible way of curing all diseases in Cattle ; which is by  
many degrees more certaine, more easie, lesse difficult,  
and without all manner of cost & extraordinary char-  
ges, then ever hath been published by any home born  
or forrain practiser. Wherein (friendly Reader) thou  
shalt find that my whole drift is to help the needfull  
in his most want and extremity. For having many  
times

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*To the Courteous Reader.*

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times in my journeying, seen poor and rich mens Cattell fall suddainly sick, some travelling by the way, some drawing in the Plough or draught, and some upon other Employments; I have also beheld those Cattell or Horses dye, ere they could be brought either to a Smith, or other place where they might receive cure : Nay, if with much pains they have been brought to the place of cure, yet have I seen Smiths so unprovided of Apothecary Simples, that for want of a matter of six pence, a Beast hath dyed worth many Angels. To prevent this, I have found out those certaine and approved Cures, wherein if every good Horse-lover, or Husbandman, will but acquaint his knowledge with a few hearbs, or common Weeds, he shall be sure in every Field, Pasture, Meadow, or Land-furrow ; nay, almost by every high-way side, or blinde Ditch, to finde that which shall preserve and keep his horse from all suddain extreamities. If thou shalt finde benefit, think mine houres not ill wasted; if thou shalt not have occasion to approve them, yet give them thy gentle passage to others, and thinke me, as I am,

*Thy Friend,*

G. M.

TO



## A short Table expounding all the hard words in this Booke.

A.



*Tri-pigmentum* or *Orpment*, is a yellow hard substance to be bought at the Potheccaries,

*Aristolochia-longa*, otherwise called *red Mader*, is an hearb growing almost in every field.

*Aristolochia-rotunda*, is the hearb called *Galingale*.

*Agrimony* or *Egremony*, is an usuall and known herb.

*Ameos*, *Cumin royall*, is an herb of some called *Bulwort*, *Bishops-weed*, or *Herb-william*.

*Anise*, is that herb which beares *Anise seeds*.

*Avet* of some called *Dill*, is an hearb like *Fennell*, onely the seedes are broad like *Orenge seed*.

*Agnus-castus*, of some called *Tulesaine*, is an herbe with reddish leaves, and sinewy, like *Plantain*.

*Egyptiacum*, is a reddish *Unguent* to be bought at the Potheccaries, and is soveraign for *Fistulaes*.

*Assafetida*, a stinking strong gum to be bought at the Potheccaries.

*Adrares*, or *Adarces* is that *Salt* which is ingendred on the *Marishes*, by the violence of the *Suns* heat after the tide is gone away.

*Aslerion*, is an hearb growing amongst stones, as on walls, or such likes; it appeareth by night, it hath yellow flowers like *Fox-gloves* and the leaves are round and blewish.

*Aloes*, is a bitter gum to be bought at the Potheccaries.

B.

*Beten*, or *Beets*, is an hearb with long broad leaves indented and grows in hedge-rows.

B

Bo'e-

## *A Table of hard words.*

*Bolearmoniack*, is a red hard earthly substance, to be bought at the Potheccaries, and is of a cold and binding nature.

*Broom-wort*, is an herb with brown coloured leaves and beareth a blew flower, and most commonly grows in woods.

C

*Cresser* are of two kinds, *Water-Cresses*, and *Land-Cresses*: they have broad smooth leaves, and the first grows in moyst places, the latter in Gardens or by high-ways:

*Com'n*, see *Ameos*.

*Carthamus*, is an herb in tast like *Saffron*, and is called *bastard Saffron*, or *mock-Saffron*.

*Calamint*, is an ordinary hearb, and groweth by ditches sides by high waies, and sometimes in Gardens.

*Coriander* is an hearb which beareth a round little seed.

*Chives*, are a smal round hearb growing in Gardens, like little young *Onions*, or *Scallions* not above a week old.

D

*Diapente*, a soveraign powder made offive equall simples, as *Bay berries*, *Ivory*, *Aristolochia-rotunda*, *Myrrhe*, and *Gentiana*, may be bought of the Potheccary.

*Bettony*, is an hearb called *Pepper-wort*, or *Horse-radish*, and growes in many open fields.

*Dragon* is an herb common in every Garden.

E

*Elocampane*, is an hearb of some called *Horse-helme*, & grows almost in every field, and every Garden.

*Eye-bright*, is an hearb growing in every Meadow.

F

*Fenugreek*, is an hearb which hath a long slender trayling stalk, hollow within, and sown in Gardens, but easiest to be had at the Apotheccaries.

*Fernsmund* is an hearb of some called *Water-Fearn*, hath a triangular stalk, and is like *Polypody*, and it grows in Bogs and hollow grounds.

G

*Galingale*, see *Aristolochia-rotunda*.

H

*Horfe-m'n*, is an hearb that grows by water sides, and is called *Water-mint*, or *Brook-mint*.

*Hors-*

## A Table of hard words.

*Horse-helme*, see *Elecampana*.

*Honse-leek*, is a weed which grows upon the tops of houses that are thatcht, and are like unto a small *Hartichoke*.

*Hearb Robert*, hath leaves like *Hearb Bennet*, and small flowers of a purple colour, and growes in most common fields and Gardens.

I

*Ivory* is the shavings of the *Elephants* tooth, or the old *Harts* or *Stags* horne, being the smooth white thereof.

K

*K* *Not-grasse*, is a long round weed, with little round smooth leaves, and the stalks very knotty and rough, winding and wreathing one seam into another very confusedly, and groweth for the most part in very moist places.

L

*L* *Eestice* is a common sallet in every Garden.

*L* *Lollinn*, is that weed which we call *Cockell*, and groweth amongst the corn in every field.

*Liverwort* is a common hearb in every Garden.

M.

*M* *Ayl*, is a weed that grows amongst corn, and is called of some *Hogs-fennell*.

*Myrrhe* is a gumme to bee bought at the Pothecharies.

*Man-drag*, is an hearb which grows in Gardens, and beareth certain yellow Apples, from whence the Pothecharies draw a soveraign Oyle for broken bones.

N

*N* *Eepe*, see *Calamint*.

O

*O* *Riganum* is an hearb called *Wild Marjoram*, and growes both in open fields, or in low Copfes.

*Orifice*, is the mouth, hole, or open passage of any wound or ulcer.

*Oppoponax*, a drug usuall to be bought at the Pothecharies.

P

*P* *itch* of *Burgundy*, is *Rosen*; and the blacker the better.

*Plantain*, is a fat leafe and sinewy, growing close to the ground, and is called *Whay-bred* leafe.

B 2

*Pillol-*

## A Table of hard words.

*Pholl-riva l.* is an Hearb that groweth both in fields and gardens, and is best when it flowreth.

*Pach-grease* is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of Shoo-makers threads.

<sup>Q</sup>  
**Q** *inque folio*, of some called *Cinque-foyle*, is that hearb which is called *five-leaved grasse*.

<sup>R</sup>  
**R** *Ed Oaker*, is a hard red stone which we call *raddle*, *Orell*, *Marking-stone*.

<sup>S</sup>  
**S** *Elendine*, or *Tetterwort*, is a Weed growing in the bottome of *Hedges*, which being broke, a yellow juice will drop and run out of it.

*Sherwit*, is an Hearb with many small leaves, and grows most in Gardens.

*Subwort*, is an Hearb which grows in wooddy places, and is called *Wood Sorre l.*

*Sanguis Draconis*, is a hard red gum to be bought at the Potheccaries.

*Sperma Cat.*, is the seed of the *Wha'e*, excellent for inward bruises, and to be bought at the Potheccaries.

*Stonecrop*, is a green weed growing on the tops of walls.

*Sa'-armoniack*, is a Drug to be bought at the Potheccaries.

<sup>T</sup>  
**T** *Ussilaginis*, is that weed which we call *Colts-foot*.  
*Triapharmacon* a composition made of three simples, and to be bought at the Potheccaries.

*Turn merick*, is a yellow Simple, of strong savour, to be bought at the Potheccaries.

<sup>V</sup>  
**V** *Erdgrease*, is a green fatty Gum drawn from Copper : and is to be bought at the Potheccaries.

<sup>W</sup>  
**W** *Ood-rose*, or *Wild Eglantine*, is that small thinne flower which grows upon Bryars in Woods or Hedges.

<sup>Y</sup>  
**Y** *Arrow*, is an Hearb called the *Water Violet*, and growes in Lakes or Marsh grounds,





THE GENERALL CURE AND OR-  
dering of all Horses: As also the whole Art of  
Riding great Horses; with the breeding, brea-  
king, and ordering of them: Together with the  
manner how to use the running, hunting, and  
ambling horse, before, in, and after their  
Travel.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Horse in generall, his Choice for every severall use, his  
Ordering, Diet, and best preservation for health, both in  
Travell, and in Rest.*



HE full scope and purpose of this work,  
is in few, plain, and most undoubted true  
words, to shew the Cure of all manner of  
diseates belonging to all manner of ne-  
cessary Cattell, nourished and preserved  
for the use of man, making by way of de-  
monstration, so easie and plain a passage,  
to the understanding and accomplishment  
of the same, that not the simplest which

hath priviledge to be esteemed no Idiot; nor the poorest, if he can  
make two shillings, but shall both understand how to profit him-  
selfe by the Book, and at the cheapest rate purchase all the receipts  
and simples declared in the whole Volume. For in sober truth  
this book is fit for every Gentleman, Husbandman, and good

mans pocket, being a memory which a man carrying about him will, when he is cald to account, give a man full satisfaction whether it be in the field, in the Town, or any other place where a man is most unprovided.

Nature of  
Horses,

And now forasmuch as the Horse of all creatures is the noblest strong est, and aptest to do a man the best and worthiest services both in Peace and War, I think it not amisse first to begin with him. Therefore of his nature in generall: he is valiant, strong & nimble, and above all other beasts most apt and able to indure the extreamest labours, the moyst quality of his composition being such, that neither extreame heat doth dry up his strength, nor the violence of cold, freez the warm temper of his moving spirits; but that where there is any temperate government, there he withstandeth all effects of sicknesse with an uncontroled constancy. He is most gentle and loving to the man, apt to be taught and not forgetfull when an impression is fixed in his brain. He is watchfull above all other beasts, and will indure his labour with the most empty stomach; he is naturally given to much cleanness, is of an excellent scent, and offended with nothing so much as evill favors.

The choice of  
Horses, and  
their sh apes

Now for the choice of the best Horse, it is divers, according to the use for which you will imploy him. If therefore you would have a Horse for the Wars, you shall chuse him that is of a good tall stature, with a comely lean head, an out swelling forehead, a large sparkling eye, the white whereof is covered with the eye-brows, and not at all discerned, or if at all, yet the least is best; a small thin ear short and pricking; if it be long, well carried and ever moving, it is tolerable; but if dull or hanging, most hateful: a deep neck, large crest, broad breast, bending ribs, broad and straight chine, round and full buttock, with his huckle-bones hid, a tayle high and broad, set on neither too thick, nor too thin; for too much hair shews sloath, and too little too much collar & heat: a full swelling thigh, a broad, flat, and lean leg, short pastern'd, strong joynted, and hollow bones, of which the long is best, if they be not wier'd, and the broad round the worst.

Colours of  
Horses.

The best colours are Brown-bay, Daple gray, Roand, Bright-bay, Black, with a white neere foot behind, white far foot before, white rache, or white star, Chestnut or Sorrel, with any of those marks

marks, or Dun with a black list: And of these Horses, for the Wars the Courser of Naples is accounted the best, then the *Almain*, the *Sardinian*, or the *French*.

If you would chuse a Horse for a Princes Seat: any supream Horses for a Magistrate, or for any great Lady of State, or woman of eminence Princes Seat: you shall chuse him that is of the finest shape, the best rein, who naturally bears his head in the best place, without the help of the mans hand; that is of nimblest and easiest pace, gentle to get upon, bold without making affrights, and most familiar and quiet in the company of other horses: his colour would ever be milk-white, with red traines, or without, or else fair dapple gray with white Mane, and white tayle: And of these the *English* is best, then the *Hungarian*, the *Sweabland*, the *Poland*, the *Iri h*.

If you will chuse a horse only for travell, ever the better shape Horses for the better hope, especially look that his head be lean, eyes swelling outward, his neck well risen, his chine well risen his joynts very strong; but above all his pasterns short and straight, without bending in his going, and exceeding hollow and tough hooves: let him be of temperate nature, neither too furious, nor too dull, willing to go without forcing, and not desirous to run when there is no occasion.

If you would chuse a horse for hunting, let his shape in general be strong and well knit together, making equall proportions; for as unequall shapes shew weaknesse, so equall members assure strength and indurance. Your unequall shapes are a great head to a little neck, a big body to a thin buttock, a large limb to a little foot, or any of these contraries, or where any member suits not with the whole proportion of the body or with any limb next adjoyning. Above all let your hunting horse have a large lean head, wide nostrills, open chauld, a big weafand and the wind-pipe straight, loose, well covered, and not bent in the pride of his Reining: The *English* horse bastardized with any of the former Races first spoke of is of all the best.

If you chuse a Horse for running: let him have all the finest shape that may be; but above all things, let him be nimble, quick and fiery, apt to flie with the least motion: long shapes are fustible, for though they shew weaknesse, yet they assure sudden speed. And the best Horse for his use, is the *Arabian*, *Barbary*, or his

his bastard, Jennets are good, but the Turks are better.

Coach-horse.

If you will chuse a horse for the Coach, which is called the swift draught, let his shape be tall, broad, and well furnished, not gross with much flesh, but with the bignesse of his bones; especially look if he have a strong neck, a broad breast, a large chine, sound clean limbs, and tough hooves: and for this purpose, your large English Geldings are best, your Flemish Mares next, and your strong ston'd horses tolerable, *Flemish* or *Frisons*.

Pack-horses.

If you will chuse a Horse for portage, that is, for the Pack or Hampers, chuse him that is exceeding strong of Body and Limbs but not tall, with a broad back, out ribs, full shoulders and thick withers; for if he be thin in that part, you shall hardly keep his back from galling: be sure that he take a strong stride with his feet, for their pace being neither trot nor amble, but only a foot pace, he which takes the largest strides goes at the most ease, and rides his ground fastest.

Cart-horses.

Lastly, if you will chuse a Horse for the Cart or Plough, which is the slow draught, chuse him that is of most ordinary height, for horses in the Cart unequally sorted, never draw at ease, but the tall hang up the low horse. Let them be of good strong portion, big breasted, large bodied, and strong limb'd by nature rather inclin'd to crave the whip, then to draw more then is needfull. And for this purpose Mares are most profitable; for besides the effecting of your work, they yearly bring you forth increase: therefore, if you furnish your draught with Mares to breed, observe in any wise, to have them fair fore-handed, that is, good head neck breast and shoulders; for the rest it is not so regardfull only let her body be large; for the bigger roome a Foal hath in the dams belly, the fairer are his members. And above all things observe never to put your draught beasts to the saddle, for that alters their pace, and hurts them in their Labour.

Of Mares.

Now for the ordering of these severall horses: first for the Horse for service, during the time of his teaching, which is out of the wars, you shall keep him high and lustily; his food, no straw but good hay, his provender clean dry oats, or two parts oats, and one part beans or pease, well dried and hard, the quantity of half a peck at a watering, morning, noon, and evening, is sufficient.

In

In his dayes of rest, you shall dresse him betwixt five and six in the morning, water betwixt seven and eight, and feed from nine till after a eleven : in the afternoon, you shall dresse betwixt three and four, water betwixt four and five, and give provender till six, then litter at eight, and give food for all night. The night before he is ridden, you shall at nine of the clock at night take away his hay from him; at four of the clock in the morning give him a handfull or two of Oats, which being eaten, turne him upon his snaffle, rub all his body and legges over with dry cloaths, then saddle him, and make him fit for his exercise. Soon as he is cal'd for to be ridden, wash his bit in fair water, and put it into his mouth with all other things necessary, draw up his girths, and see that no buckles hurt him : then lead him forth, and as soon as he hath been ridden, all sweating as he is, lead him into the stable ; and first rub him quickly over with dry wisps, then take off his saddle, and having rubb'd him all over with dry cloaths, put on his housing cloth, then set on the saddle again, and girt it: then lead him forth, and walk him up & downe in gentle manner an hour or more, till he be cold, then set him up, and after two or three hours fasting, turne him to his meat : then in the after noon curb, rub, and dresse him, then water him and order him as is aforesaid.

For ordering of the Horse for a Prince, or great Ladyes seat, let it be in his time of rest, like unto the horse for service : and in his time of labour like the travelling horse, as shall be shewed instantly: only because he is to be more choicely kept, I mean in the beautifull manner, his countling smooth, and shining, and his whole body without any staine or illfavourednesse ; you shall ever when he hath been ridden, and commeth in much sweating, presently have him into the stable, and first rub him downe with cleane wisps, then taking off his saddle, with a sword-blade whose edge is rebated; you shall stroake his neck and body clean over, leaving no sweat nor filth that can be gotten out; then cloath him up, and set on the saddle, and walk him forth as aforesaid. After, order and diet him as you do other travelling Horses : dry Oates is his best provender, if he be fat and full; and Oates and Beans if he be poor, or subject to lose his flesh quickly.

For your travelling horse, you shall feed him with the finest  
C  
hay

Ordering of  
horses for a  
Princes seat

Ordering of  
travelling hor-  
ses.

hay in the Winter, and the sweetest grats in Summer : His Provender will be dry Oats, Beans, Pease or bread, according to his stomach : in the time of rest, halfa peck at a watering is sufficient; in the time of his labour, as much as he will eat with a good stomach. When you travel, water him two hours before you ride; then rub, dresse, and lastly feed; then bridle up, and let him stand an houre before you take his back. Travell moderately in the morning till his wind be rack'd, and his limbs warmed, then after do as your affairs require. Be sure at night to water your horse two miles before you come to your journeys end, then the warmer you bring him to his Inn, the better: walk not, nor wash not at all, the one doth beget colds, the other foundring in the feet or body: but set him up warm, well stop, and soundly rubb'd with clean litter. Give no meat whilst the outward parts of your Horse are hot or wet with sweat, as the ear roots, the flanks, the neck, or under his chaps: but being dry, rub and feed him according to the goodnesse of his stomach. Change of food begetteth a stomach, so doth the washing of the tongue or nostrils with vinegar, wine and salt, or warm urine. Stop not your horses forehead with Cowes dung, till he be sufficiently cold, and that the blood and humours which were dispersed, be settled into their proper places. Look well to his back, that the saddle hurt not, to the girths that they gall not, and to his shooes, that they be large, fast, and easie.

Ordering of  
hunting horses.

For the ordering of your hunting horse, let him in the time of his rest have all the quietnesse that may be, much litter, much meat, and much dressing, water ever by him, and leave him to sleep as long as he pleaseth. Keep him to dung rather soft then hard, and look that it be well coloured and bright, for darknesse shews greasiness and rednesse inward heating. After exercises let mashes of sweet malt, be his usuall scourings; and let bread of clean beans, or beans and wheat equally mixt, be his best food, and beans & oats the most ordinary.

Ordering of  
running horses.

For the ordering of your running horse, let him have no more meat then to suffice nature drink once in four and twenty hours, and dressing every day once, at noon onely. Let him have much moderate exercise, as morning and evening aydings, or the fetching of his water, and know no violence but in his courses onely.

Let

Let him stand dark and warm, have many cloathes, and much litter, being wheat straw onely. If he be very fat, scour oit; if of reasonable state, scour seldome; if lean, then scour but with a sweet mash onely. Be sure your horse be empty before he course; & let his food be the finest, lightest, and quickest of digestion that may be: the sweats are more wholesome that are given abroad, and the cooling most naturall which is given before he come into the stable. Keep his limbs with coole oynments, and by no means let any hot spices come into his body: if he grow dry inwardly, wash't meat is very wholesome. If he grow loose then give him straw in more abundance. Burning of sweet perfume in the stable is wholesome; and any thing you either doe about your horse, or give unto your horse, the more neat cleanly and sweet it is the better it nourisheth.

For ordering the Coach-horse, let him have good dressing twice a day. Hay and Provender his belly full, and Litter enough to tumble on, and he cannot chuse but prosper. Let him be walk't and wast't after travell, for by reason of their many occasions to stand still they must be inur'd to all hardnes, though it be much unwholesome. Their best food is sweet Hay and well d ied Beans and Oats, or Bean-bread: Look well to the strength of their shooes, and the galling of their Harnesse. Keep their legs clean, especially about the hinder feet-locks, and when they are in the house, let them stand warm cloathed.

Ordering of  
Coach horses.

For the ordering of the Pack-horse, or the Cart horse they need no washing, walking, or houres of fasting; only dresse them well, look to their shooes and backs, and then fill their bellies, & they will do their labour. The best food is sweet Hay Chaff, or Pease or Oat huls and Pease, or chopt straw, & Pease mixt together, once a week to give them warm Grains and Salt, is not a misse, for their labour will prevent the breeding of wormes, or such like mischiefs.

Ordering of  
the Pack and  
Cart horse.

Now for the generall preservation of horses health, it is good whilst a horse is in youth and strength to let him blood twice in the year, that is, beginning of the Spring & beginning of the Fall when you may best afford him a weeks rest. After you have let him blood; two dayes after, give him a comfortable drench, as 2 spoonfulls of *Diapente*, or such like, which is called *Horse-Misch-*

For the prefer-  
vation of all  
horses.



*date*, in a quart of strong Ale. Use oft to perfume his head with Frankincense, and in the heat of Summer use oft to swim him. Let a fat Horse drink oft, and a little at once, and a lean Horse whensoever he hath appetite. Much rubbing is comfortable, and cheareth every member. Be sure to let your Horse eate grasse once in a year, for that cooleth the blood, scours away grosse humours, and gives great strength and nourishment to the body. If notwithstanding all these principles, your Horse fall into sicknesse and disease, then look into the Chapters following and you shall find the truest, best approved, and the most familiar medicines for all manner of infirmities, that ever were known or published except my *Master-Piece*.

## CHAP. II.

*Of Riding in generall, and of the particular knowledges  
belonging to the Art of Riding of a great  
Horse, or Horse for service,  
or Pleasure.*

The pleasure  
of riding:

**H**AVING spoken something already of horses: it now followes we say something of the commendable exercise of riding great Horses, which in the very action it self speaketh Gentleman to all that are performers or doers of the same. And though our English Gentry from a sloath in their industry, aim for the most part at no more skill then the riding, of a ridden and perfect Horse, which is but only the setting forth of another mans vertue, and thereby making themselves richer in discourse then action: yet our English Husbandman, or good-man whom I seek to make exact, and perfect in all things, shall not onely recreate himself by riding the horses whom the other men have made perfect, but shall by his own practise bring his Horse from utter ignorance, to the best skill that can be desired in his motions: wherein he shall find a two fold pleasure, the one an excellent contentment to his mind, that he can performe so worthy an action without the chargeable assistance of others, and the other a healthfull support to his body, when by such recreation his spirits



Spirits and inward faculties are revived and inflamed.

But now me thinks I heare some say, that I have utterly taken away the tune of this string, I have stricken so oft upon it, and that indeed there can be no delight where there is no variation : and that surely I cannot vary any more upon this plain song, but the World would find discord either in this, or my former descants But let them not deceive themselves, for my building standeth on a firm rock, and I know both shall be worthily justifiable: only this I must inform all men, that in times past, long since, when our first rules of Horsemanship were given unto us, our Masters were not so skilfull in the abilities of horse-performances as we are, but measur'd them by the proportions of their own weaker natures, and thence became so too much tender over them that they respected neither the greatnesse of their own labours, nor the length of time before they arrived to their desires, so in the end they might aspire to their wishes with safety and full satisfaction : whence it came to passe that in those times, and even now in these, chiefly amongst those which are meerly Riders, and no Keepers, there is no lesse time allowed to the making up of a perfect Horse, then two years, when we know, and my self from experience can justify the same ; that if the Rider can keep as well as Ride, that is, give as well directions for the preservation of a horses health, and the avoydance of sorances and sicknesse, as put in practice artfully every violence to be used in his Lessons, he may very well make up a perfect horse in three months, fit either for pleasure or battell, which is the full scope and end of this Treatise: wherein I would not have any man expect either new Rules ; or contradiction of any already set down by men of practice and knowledge in the Art, but only a straightning or drawing of them together into a much narrower compasse, giving satisfaction to our desires, and finishing up our work with speed, which before was almost lost or neglected, with the length of our labours, as you shall fully perceive by this discourse which followeth.

First then to speak of the taming of a young colt, which is as The taming of  
a young Colt: it were the preface or introduction to the art of riding: You shall after he hath been in the house a week or a fortnight, and is familiar with the man, and will with all patiently indure cur-,  
rying

The Riders  
Apology.

*His saddling  
and bridling.*

rying,combing, rubbing, clawing and handling in every part and member of his body, without any shew of rebellion or knavishnesse, which you shall compasse by all gentle and easie means,doing nothing about him suddenly or rashly, but with leisure and moderation:then you shall offer him a saddle, which you shall set in the manger before him,that he may smell to it,& look upon it, and you shall gingle the girths and stirrups about his ears,to make him carelesse of the noyse, then withall gentlenesse after you have rubb'd his sides therewithall, you shall set it on his back, and gird it gently on, and then place his Crooper with all ease;which done,you shall take a sweet warring trench, wash, and annoynted with honey and salt.and put it into his mouth,placing it to hang directly about his tush, and as it were a little leaning thereupon;this you shall doe in the morning as soon as you have drest him, and then thus saddled and bridled, you shall lead him forth and water him in your hand abroad : then bringing him in,and after he hath stood a little reined upon his trench an hour or more, take away the bridle and saddle and let him go to his meat till the Evening :then lead him forth as before with the saddle to the water then when he is let up gently take off his saddle and cherish him,and then drest him,& cloath him up for all night.

*The first backing.*

The next day saddle him and bridle him as before said, and put on him a strong musrole of writhen Iron,or a sharp Cavezan and Martingal, which you shall buckle at such length that he may no more but feel it when he jerketh up his head, and then lead him forth into some new plowed field,or soft ground;and there after you have made him trot a good space about in your hand,and thereby taken away from him all his wantonnesse and knavish distractions,you shall offer your foot to the stirrop; at which if he shew any distaste; either in body or countenance, you shall then course him about again:then offer again;and with leisure rise half way up, and go down againe : at which if he shrink,correct him as before,but if he take it patiently, then cherish him,and so mount into the saddle, which done, after cherishing light down again, and give him bread or grasse to eat : then look that your girths be well girted and streight : that the crooper be strong and of just length, that the bridle hang even, and

and in his due place without inward or outward offence, that your stirrups be fit, and generally all things, without offence: either to your self or to the beast, and then as before, mount his back, seat your selfe just and even in the saddle, make the reins of your bridle of equall length carry your rod without offence to his eye in your right hand, the poynt of her directly upright or thwarted towards your left shoulder: Then having cherisht him let the Groom which before led him, having his hand on the chaff halter, lead him forward a dozen or twenty paces, then gently straining your hand, with the help of the foot-man make him stand still, then cherish him and lead him forward againe & do this five or six times one after another, till by continuall use you make him of your own accord (without the footmans help) by giving your body, and thrusting your legges forward, goe forward; which as soon as he doth, you shall stay him, and cherish him, and then sitting on his back, let your footman lead him home, and bring him to the block, where after you have cherisht him, you shall gently alight, and cause him to be led up, and well drest, and meated. The next day you shall bring him forth as before, and in all poynts, take his back, as aforesaid, and so by the help of the footman, trott forth right half a mile at least; then let the footman lay off his hand, and walk by him, till you have of your selfe trotted him forth another half mile, then cherish him and make the footman give him some grasse or bread to eate, & then taking a large compasse trot him home, and bring him to the block as before, and there alight, and so set him up.

The third day let your footman light upon some spare Jade, and then bringing your Colt to the block take his back gently, and after you have cherisht him, the other riding before you, follow him forth right a mile, ever and anon at the end of twenty or thirty score, stopping the Colt gently, cherishing him, & making him yeeld and go back a step or two, and then putting him forward again, till he be so perfect, that with the least motion he will go forward, stop and retire which will be effected in two dayes more; in which space, if he chance at any time to strike or rebell, you shall make him which rides before you take the spare reyn, and lead him forward; whilst you give him two or three good lashes under the belly, and then being in his way, take the spare

spare reyn to your selfe againe: & thus you shall doe, till all faulces bee amended: then you shall spare your horseman, or guide, and only by your selfe for three or four dayes more, trot him every morning and afternoon, at least a mile or two forward, using him only to stop or retire, and bringing him home a contrary way to that you went forth, till he be so perfect and willing that he will take his way how or in what manner your selfe pleaseth, ever observing to mount and dismount at the block only, except some speciall occasion constrain you to the contrary.

This you may very well bring to passe the first week of the Horses riding.

The three  
main poynts  
of a Horse-  
mans skill.

As soon as you see your Horse will receive you to his back, trot forth-right, stop and retire, and do all this with great patience and obedience; you shall then call into your mind the three maine poynts of a Horsemans knowledge, which are helps, corrections, and cherisings. And for helps, they consist in these: First, the voyce, which foundeth sharply and cheerfully, crying, *viz.* *haw, hey*, and such like, adds a spirit and livenes to the Horse & lends a great help to all his motions: then the bridle, which restrained, or at liberty, helps him how to do, & shews which way to do.

Then the Rod which being only shewed, is a help to direct; being only moved, helps the quicknesse and nimblenesse of the motion; and being gently toucht withall, helps the loftinesse of a horses salts and leaps, and makes him as it were gather all his strength into one poynt; and lastly, the calves of the legges, stirrop leathers, and stirrops, which moved by the horses side, helps him to nimblenesse swiftnesse, and readinesse in turning. Some to these helps, adde the help of the Spur, chiefly in high salts or boundings but it must be done in a just and true time and with such gentle bitternesse, that the horse may understand it for a help, or else he will take distaste, and finding it favour like correction, instead of bettering his doings doe with more disorder as to spraule with his fore-feet in advancing, to yerk out with one or both his hinder feet in the corveit or bounding, shaking of his head and such like, as will appear in practise.

Of Corrections,  
and which  
they be.

Now of Corrections, the most principle is the spur, which must

must not at any time be given triflingly, or itchingly, but soundly and sharply, as oft as just occasion shall require: then the Rod which upon disorder, sloth, or miscarriage of the members, must be given also soundly: then the voyce which being delivered sharply and roughly, as *ba villan, carridro, diablo*, and such like threatnings, terrifieth the horse, and maketh him afraid to disobey: and lastly the bridle which now and then stricken with a hard check in his mouth, reformeth many vices and distemperatures of his head: yet this last must be done seldome, & with great discretion, for to make a custome thereof, is the ready way to spoyle a horses mouth.

Now of Cherishings, there are generally in use but three, as *Of cherishing.*  
 first the voice, which being delivered smoothly and lovingly, as crying *holla so boy, there boy there*, and such like, gives the horse both a cheerfulnesse of spirit, and a knowledge that he hath done well: then the hand, by clapping him gently on the neck or buttock, or giving him grasse or other food to eat, after he hath pleased you: and lastly the big end of the Rod, by rubbing him therewith upon the withers or mane, which is very pleasing & delightfull to the Horse.

Now after these ordinary and usuall helps, corrections, and cherishings, you shall have respect to the Musrole or Cavezin & Martingale, which carry in them all the three former both severall and unite; for it is first an especiall help and guide to every wel-disposed horse, for setting of his head in a true place, forming of his Reine, and making him appear comely and gallant in the eyes of the beholders; then it is a sharp correction when a horse yerketh out his nose, or disordereth his head any way or striveth to plunge or run away with his Rider: And lastly it is a great cherishing unto the Beast, when he yieldeth his head to your hand, by shrinking from his face, and so leaving any more to torment him, but when he offendeth: whence it comes that more from this than any thing else, the Horse first gaineth the knowledge of his Masters will, and is desirous to perform it: therefore you shall be very carefull to the placing of this upon the Horse; as first, that it hang somewhat low, and rest upon the tender Grissel of the Horses nose, whereby the correction may be the sharper when occasion requires it; then that it be loose

and not straight, whereby the Horse may feeble, upon the yielding in of his head how the offence goeth from him, and so know that only his own disorder is his own punishment. Lastly, he shall be carefull to note how he winneth the Horses head, and by those degrees to draw his Martingale straiter and straiter, so as the Horse may ever have a gentle feeling of the same, and no more; till his Head and Reine be brought to that perfection that you desire, and then there to stay, and keep the Martingale constantly in that place onely, which you shall performe in those few dayes which you trot your Horse forth right, being before you bring him to any Lesson, more then the knowledge of your self, and how to receive you to his back, and trot forth obediently with you.

Of treading  
the large ring.

Choice of  
ground.

When your Horse is brought unto some certainty of Rein, will trot forth-right with you at your pleasure, & by your former exercise therein is brought to breath and delight in his travell, which will grow and encrease upon him, as you grow and encrease in your labour, then you shall bring him to the treading forth of the large Rings in this manner: First, if he be of heavy and sluggish nature, sloathfull and dull, and, albeit he have strength and sufficiency of body, yet you finde him slovenly and unapt, then you shall trot him in some new plowed field, soft and deep: But if hee be of quick and of fiery spirit, apt, nimble, and ready to learne, then you shall trot him into some sandy or gravelly place, where is strong and firme foot-hold, and there you shall marke out a spacious large Ring, at least threescore or fourscore paces in compasse, and having walked him six or seven times about the same on your right hand, you shall then by a little straitning of your right Reine, and laying the calfe of your left Legge to his side making a half circle within your Ring upon your right hand, down to the center or mid-poynt thereof, and then by straitning your left Reine a little, & laying the calfe of your right legge to his side, making another halfe circle to your left hand from the center to the outmost verge, which two halfe circles contrary turned, will make a perfect Roman S. within the Ring; then keeping your first large circumference, walk your horse about on your left hand, as oft as you did on your right, and then change within your Ring as you did before to your right hand again, and then trot him first

on

on the right hand, then on the left, so long as you shall think convenient, And although our ancient Masters in this Art have prescribed unto us certain numbers of Ring turns, and how oft it is meet to goe about on either hand, as if all horses were of one even ability; yet I would wish you to neglect those Rules, and only to practise your horse in this lesson, according to his strength of his body, sometimes applying him therein an hour, sometimes two, and sometimes three, more or lesse according to your discretion: for the space of time can neither bring weariness nor tiring; and for your change of hands, you shall do it as oft as shall seem best to your self, being ever very carefull to give him the most exercise and that hand, on which he is ever most unwilling to go: and in this lesson be carefull also that he do it cheerfully, lustily, nimbly, quickening and inflaming his spirits by all the means possible, and when you find that he will trot his large rings perfectly, which will questionlesse be in lesse then a weeks space, being well applied therein, for you must not foreflow any morning except the Sabbath, hardly any after noon also, if you find him sloathfull and heavy, for there is no greater hinderance then the Riders too much tenderness, nor no greater furtherance then a continuall moderate exercise. Therefore as I said, when he will trot his Rings well, then in the same manner, and with the same changes, you shall make him gallop the same Rings, which he shall doe also with great dexterity, lightnesse, and much nimblenesse, without losing the least part or grace of his best reine: nay so carefull you shall be thereof, that in this gallopping, you shall, as it were gather his body together, and make his Reine rather better then it was, & make him take up his feet so truly and loftily, that not any eye may see or perceive a falshood in his stroke, but that his inward feet play before his outward, and each of a side follow the other so directly, that his gallop may appear as the best grace of all his motions: neither shall you enter him into this lesson rashly and hastily, but soberly, and with discretion, making him first gallop a quarter of the ring, then half, then three parts, and lastly the whole Ring: neither shall you force him into his Ring with violence or the sharpnesse of spurs, but with spirit and mettall, making him by the lightnesse and cheerfulnesse of your own body,

Of gallopping  
large Rings.



pasſe of his own accord into his gallop, and eſpecially in his changes, where you may let him feel your Legge, and ſhew him your Rod on the contrary ſide : and herein is to be noted, that continually thoſe changes (in as much as they are made in a much ſtraighter compaſſe muſt be done ever with great quickneſſe, and more ſtirring nimbleneſſe then intire leſſons.

Helps in the  
large-Ring  
turns.

Now for the helps neceſſary in theſe large ring turns, they conſiſt generally in the *Voice*, *Rod*, *Calves* of your Legs, and the *Bridle*; In the *Voice* by quickning him up, and reviving his ſpirits when he grows ſloathfull, with theſe words, *How, hey, or via*: In the *Rod*, by ſhewing it him on the contrary ſide, or laying it on the contrary ſhoulder, and ſometimes by ſhaking it over his head, which is a kind of threatening, chiefly when you make your changes. In the calves of your legs, when you clap them hard to the contrary ſide to which he turneth, or by ſpringing & jerking your legs forward, hard upon your ſtirrop-leathers, which will quicken him and make him gather up his limbs better than the ſpur by many degrees: And laſtly, in the bridle, by drawing it in a little ſtraiter, and holding it with ſome more conſtancy, when you put any of your former helps in uſe: or doe any thing with more life or courage, for that maketh him draw his limbs together, and to ſtraiten his Rings with gracely comelineſſe.

Corrections  
in the ring-  
turns.

For the Corrections in theſe large Rings, they be divers ; as namely, the *Bridle*, the *Spur*, and the *Rod*, and ſometimes the *voice*, yet that but ſeldome ; for the bridle, you ſhall correct your horſe therewith if hee carry his head or chaps awry, making as it were mouths and ill-favoured countenances, giving him now and then a little check in the mouth, and awakning him from ſuch forgetfull paſſions, or now and then drawing the trench to and fro in his mouth, which will reform the error ; then the ſpur which muſt be laid ſharp and hard to his ſides, when you finde your helps will do no good, but that his ſloth rather more and more increaſeth, or when hee preſſeth and hangeth hard upon your hand or looſeth the tutch of his reine, or ſuch like vices ; for the Rod, when you find that hee neglecteth the ſhewing or ſhaking of it, or when he diſordereth any of his hinder parts and will not gather them up comely together, then you ſhall therewith give him a ſound laſh or two under the belly, or over the contrary ſhoulder, and to any of theſe former corrections you



you shall ever accompany the threatning of your Voice, when the fault is too much foule, and no otherwise, because there should be ever an entire love betwixt the Horse and the Horseman, which continuall chiding will either take away or at least root out the apprehension thereof.

Now for your cherishings, they are those which I formerly spake of; only they must be used at no time but when your horse doth well, and hath pleased your mind, both with his cunning and tractableness: and although the time for the same be when he hath finish'd his lessons, yet there is a secret pleasing and cherishing of a horse with the bridle, which must be exercised in the doing of his lessons, and that is the sweetning of his mouth by a little ceasing of your bridle-hand, and gently drawing it up back again, letting it come and go with such an unperceiving motion, that none but the beast may know it.

Cherishings in  
his Ring-turn.

When your horse can trot and gallop these large rings with all perfectnesse, which with good industry will be perfected in lesse then a fortnights exercise, you shall then proceed to make him stop faire, comely, and without danger, which you shall doe in this manner: First, as soon as you have taken his back, cherish him, put him gently forward, and bring him into a swift trot; after you have trotted him forty or three score yard forward, you shall by drawing in your bridle-hand straitly and suddenly, make him gather his hinder legs and forelegs together, and so in an instant stand still, which as soon as he doth, immediately you shall ease your hand a little, yet not so much as may give him liberty to presse forward, but rather to yeeld backward which if you finde hee doth, you shall give him more liberty, and cherish him, and then having paused a while, draw in your brydle-hand, and make him goe back two or three paces; at which if he strike, instantly ease your hand, and draw it up againe, letting him come and goe till hee yeeld and goe backward which (for the most part) all horses at the first will doe: but if it be that your horse rebell and will not goe back with this gentle admonition, you shall then cause a footman standing by to put him backe with his hand, and in his motion you shall cherish him, that he may understand what your will is: and thus every time you make him stop, you shall make him retire back, till in one space of time you have made both lessons perfect: and this practise you shall use both till you

Of stopping &  
going back.

come

come to your large rings, and at every time that you finish your lesson, or give the Horse breath or ease; whereby you shall perceive that your horse shall learn to trot and gallop the large rings, to stop and retire back all in one space of time, because you see successively they follow one another, and are to be done (though three) but as one intire lesson.

*Helps.*

Now for the helps in these lessons, the best for stopping is the choice of ground, as by making your horse ever to stop downe the slope of some hill, or descending ground, whereby he may be compell'd to couch his hinder loins the better, and so make him stop most comely, and to observe that the ground be firme and hard, without danger of sliding, lest the horse finding such an imperfection, grow fearfull, and so refuse to do your will out of his own danger. In retiring you shall helpe him with your rod, by putting it before his breast, or shaking it before his knees, to make him remove his feet more quick and nimbly.

*Corrections.*

For corrections in stopping, it must sometimes bee done by your self, as with the even stroke of your spur, when in his stop he disordereth his head, or with any one single spur, when he casteth out his hinder loynes, and will not stop right in an even line; and sometimes it must be done by another by-stander, where he refuseth to stop at all, who standing at the place of stop, as soon as you draw up your hand, shall with his rod threaten the horse and make him not dare to presse forward, or if he do presse forward, to make him retire swiftly back so much ground as he gained, both your self and the by-stander, rating him with your voices extreamly: for corrections in retiring, they are the even strokes of both your spurs, when hee stickes, or presses upon your hand, and will not yeeld back; and also your rod struck sharply on his knees and breasts, and the rod of a by-stander struck upon his breast knees, and face, when his stubbornnesse is too violent.

*Cherishings*

But for his cherishings, they bee all formerly spoke of, when your will is comely and obediently performed, besides the addition of some other, as a present easing of your bridle-hand, and the suffering and cherishing of the by-stander, and so offering him to stand and recover breath a good space after.

When

When your horse can stop and retire well, which may be done Of advancing before: in the same space that you teach him his large ring-turns, for it is as it were three lessons learn'd in one ; you shall then teach him to advance before when hee stoppeth, which is very comely and gracefull to the beholders ; and you shall do it in this manner: After you have stopped your horse, without giving your hand any ease, you shall lay the calves of both your legs hard to his sides, and adde thereto the noise of the shaking of your rod, and your voice, by crying *up, up*, which will at first (peradventure) but a little amaze him, because hee understandeth not your meaning: Therefore you shall put him forward again, and doe as before, and that with a little more strength, continuing the practise of the same till you perceive he taketh one foot from the earth, then cherish him a little, and so to the lessons againe, till he taketh up both his legges from the ground, which when he doth, orderly or disorderly, yet cherish him exceedingly, that he may come to the knowledge of your meaning, without which all your labour is lost ; then to your former practise againe, till you have brought him to that perfectnesse, that he will with all readinesse advance as oft as you will give him the calves of your legs to his sides, be it lesse or more times together: this done, you shall looke to the orderly and comelineesse of his advancing: as first, that he takes up his legs both even together, and wind them inward towards his body ; then that he advance not too high (for fear of comming over upon you) but couch his hinder loines close to the ground ; then that he sprauleth not, nor paweth with his feet forward : and lastly that hee advance not for his owne pleasure, but when you command him by your own direct and orderly motions, for the contrary is a foule fault in Horsemanship.

For helps in this lesson, they are the calves of your legges the Helps. shaking of your rod over his head, and your voice, as is before said, and the descent of some hanging ground; which will make his hinder loines couch the better.

The Corrections are according to the nature of offences, as Corrections. the even stroke of your spurs, or a good lash with your rod, when you see he fixeth his feet to the ground, and stubbornly applies himself to disobey you, or will take up his feet one after another,

ther, and not both together. If hee doe advance too high, so as he is ready to come over upon you, or if he spraul or paw forth with his feet, you shall then not onely give him both your spurs hard together, but also a good jerke or two with your rod between his eares: but if he advance when you would not have him, you shall then in the same instant jerke him over both the knees with your rod; and if he advance again, jerk him againe, not ceasing till he fix his feet to the ground, or goe backward, & then cherish him.

*Cherishings.*

For particular cherishings in this Lesson, they are no other than those former spoke of, onely they must be done with a more ready watchfulnesse, in the very instant and moment of time, in which he performeth any thing well, that the horse may understand why, and wherefore he receiveth such contentment, and thereby be encouraged to continue in his goodnesse, and be more ready to apprehend his Riders pleasure.

*The use of  
advancing.*

For the use of advancing, it is two fold: as namely, to give a grace to his other lessons, and to bring his body to nimbleness: yet for the most part it is only used at the stop; where when you have finish'd any lesson, if then concluding with the stop, you make him advance, once, twice, or thrice, it will be both a grace to the beast, and shew much art in the Horse-man; also it maketh a horse apt and ready to turn well, and maketh him trust to his hinder legs, whereby his fore parts may be directed and governed at the Horse-mans pleasure.

*Of yerking  
behind.*

Next to advancing, you shall teach your Horse to yerke behinde, in this manner: When at any time you have made him stop, you shall presently with your rod give him a good jerk under the belly neare to his flanke, which though at the first hee apprehended not, yet by a continuall and constant use thereof you shall in the end bring him to yerke out his hinder legs; at the first doing whereof, you shall cherish him, for that is the onely language by which he knoweth he doth your will, and then having paused a little, make him to do it again, encreasing it every day, and doubling his doings till he be so ready, that when you please to give the jerke, he will then give the yerke, and then you shall look to the comelineesse of his doings, that is to say, that he yerke not out his hinder legs, till his fore-legges be above the ground

ground, then that he yerke not one leg farther out then the other, but both even together; then that hee yerke not too high, and lastly, that he yerke not one legge out whilest the other is on the ground, all which are errors of great grosse-ness. Therefore to make the horse more perfect in this lesson, it shall be good to teach him to yerke out behind, when he standeth in the stable, by jerking him on the buttockes with your rod, and not ceasing to molest him till hee raise up his rumpe above the ground, and then to cherish him, and so to apply him without any ease and rest, till he doe your will; then when he is perfect to put the same in practise when you are in the field on his back, by turning your rod in your hand to his buttock-ward, and touching him therewith, to make him yerke as aforesaid.

For the helps, they are the constant staying his mouth on the *Helps*, bridle, the stroke of your rod under his belly, or the gentle touching him upon the rumpe with the same.

The corrections are only the even stroake of your Spurs, when *Corrections*, either he refuseth to yerke, or yerketh out disorderly, or out of malice; or the single spur on that side on which he yerketh out most disorderly: and lastly, a restless holding of him to the lesson, not giving him any rest or ease, till he doe it in that manner which you can wish.

Then for his cherishings, they are all those formerly mentioned, being bestowed upon him in the very instant of his well doing. *Cherishings*.

When your Horse is perfect, in all the lessons formerly spoke *Of turning*, of, and understandeth the helps and corrections belonging to the same, you shall then teach him to turn readily on both hands, by straining his large rings, and bringing them into a much lesse compasse, and although amongst Horie men, and in the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers and sundry turnes, some high and lofty as the turne upon the *Corvet*, *Capriole*, or on bounds, some close and neare the ground, as the turne *Tarra*, *Tarra*, or these we call *Caragoto*, *Serpegiare*, and such like, and some swift and flying, as the *Incavellare*, *Chambetta*, and such like; yet sith they all labour but to one end, which is to bring an Horse to an exact swiftnesse and readinesse in turning, I will in as brief and pain manner as I can, shew you how to compass the same. First, therefore, you shall make out a ring some three or four yards in compasse

paſſe, and in the ſame with all gentleneſſe awhile walke your horſe, ſuffering him to go the ſame at his own pleaſure, gathering his head up by little & little, and making him take pleaſure in the ſame, till you find that he taketh knowledge of the Ring and will with all willingneſſe make about the ſame, coveting rather to ſtraiten it, than enlarge it; which perceived, you ſhall then carry your bridle-hand conſtant and ſomewhat ſtrait, yet the outmoſt reyn ever ſomewhat more ſtrait than the inmoſt, making the horſe rather look from the Ring than into the ring, and the calve of your leg (as occaſion ſhall ſerve) ſomewhat neer to the outward ſide of the horſe, and then you ſhall trot him about the ring, firſt on the one ſide and then on the other, making your changes within that ſtrait ring, as you did before within the large ring.

And in this ſort without ceaſing, you ſhall exerciſe your Horſe a full hour together, then ſtop him, make him advance twice or thrice together, then retire in an even Line, and ſo ſtand ſtill a pretty while, and cheriſh him; then when he hath taken freſh breath, to him again, and do as before, continually labouring by raiſing up his bridle-hand, and thruſting forward your Legs and body, to bring his trot to all the ſwiftheſſe, and loſineſſe that may be, & in your changes to do them ſo readily, and roundly as may be: alſo, making him to lap his outmoſt leg ſo much over his inmoſt leg, that he may cover it more then a foot over, & thus you ſhall exerciſe him a whole forenoon, at leaſt a week together, only doing his former leſſons but once over in a morning and no more, in and this praſtiſe you teach him perfectly three leſſons together, that is the turn *Terra, Terra*, the *Incavalare*, & the *Chambetta*: the turn *Terra, Terra*, in the outmoſt circle of the ſtrait Ring, and the *Incavalare* and *Chambetta* in the changes, wherein he is forc't to lap one leg over another, or elſe to liſt up the inmoſt legge from the ground, while he brings the outmoſt over it: & ſurely in this Ring & theſe changes, conſiſteth all the main Art of turning, and the chiefeſt glory both of the horſe and the horſe-man: and therefore it is meet for every Rider to thinke this leſſon never perfectly learnt, and therefore continually to praſtiſe his horſe in the ſame, making him not onely tread and trot theſe narrow rings, but alſo gallop them, & from gallopping



gallopping them to passe them about in ground-salts, as by taking up his fore-legs from the ground both together, and bringing his hinder feet into their place, and so passing the Ring about once or twice or thrice, at your pleasure, or as oft as the horses strength and courage will allow: and this is the true turne, called *Terra, Terra*, and of greatest request with Horse-men, and likewise with Souldiers; and this will every horse natural y and easily be brought unto; only by a continuall trotting and gallopping of these narrow Rings. Thus you see the perfectnesse of your large Rings brings your Horse to an easie use of the strait Rings; and the easie knowledge of the strait Rings brings a Horse to the perfection of turning, which is the ground and maine summe of this Art, a stopping begets retiring, and retiring advancing. Thus every Lesson as it were a chaine, is linkt one to another.

The helps belonging to turning, are all whatsoever are formerly spoken of, because it is a Lesson, which besides that it containeth in it selfe a' l'other Lessons, so it must be done with more courage, Art, and nimblenesse, then any else whatsoever; and therefore the Horse had need of all the assistance that can possibly be given him.

The corrections are the spurs given on the outmost side, when the Horse sticks, and is harder to come about on the one side, then on the other; and the Rod stricken hard on the outmost side of the offending member, as also a continuall labour, when the Horse shews either unwillingnesse or disobedience: touching the unnimblenesse of his turning, when he beats one Leg against another, or treads one foot upon another, the raps and hurts he doth himselfe, are sufficient corrections; and will both make him know his fault and amend it.

For his cherishings, they are also the former already spoken of, yet to be used (if possibly) with greater earnestnesse, in as much as this Lesson being most cunning; would for the performance thereof ever receive the most comfort.

Your Horse being brought to this perfection, that he will perfectly tread his large rings, stop, retire, advance before, yerk behind, and turn readily on either hand, you shall then take away his mussole and trench, and in stead thereof put upon his head a gentle Cavezan or two joynts and three peeces, with a

chap-band underneath, which you shall buckle close, but not straight, and before that the cavezan lye upon the tender gristle of the horses nose, somewhat near to the upper part of his nostrils; then to the chap-band you shall fasten the Martingale, & lastly to the rings on each side the cavezan, you shall fasten long divided reins, more then a yard and a half in length a piece, then into his mouth you shall put a sweet smooth cannon bit, with a plain watering chaine, the cheek being of large size, so as it may arme a little above the poynt of his shoulder; and the kirkle shall be thick, round, and large, hanging loofely upon his nether lip, and inciting the horse with his lip to play with the same. Thus armed you shall take his back, and casting the left reine of your cavezan over the Horses right shoulder, you shall bear it with your thumb, with the reins of the bit in your left hand; and the right reines of the cavezan you shall cast over the horses left shoulder, and bear it with your Rod in your right hand, and so trot him forth the first morning out right a mile or two in the high-way, making him only feeble and grow acquainted with the bit, and only making him now and then stop and retire, and gathering up his head in a due place, and fashioning his reine with all the beauty and comelineffe that may be, which done, the next day you shall bring him to his large rings, and as was before shewed, there make him perfect with the bit as you did with the snaffle: first in trotting, then in gallopping of the same; then make him stop, retire, advance, yerk behind, and come upon their hand with a great deal more perfectnesse, and more grace then was formerly done with the trench, which is an easie labour, in as much as the bit is of much better command, and brings more comelineffe to the horses motions, is also a greater help, a sharper correction, and a cherisher of more comfort then any before used. And thus in the first month you may make any horse perfect upon the trene in the lessons before spoke of, so in the second month you may make the same lessons a great deal more perfect upon the bit, and so presume in two months to have a perfect ground horse, fit either for Souldier or Schollar, that hath any good rules of Horseman ship in him.

Of the turning  
Post.

Now forasmuch as the Art in turning in horses is of great difficulty, and ought of all Lessons to be most elaborate, I will speak



ſpeak a little further thereof, and ſhew you the praife of theſe preſent times, for the beſt accompliſhment of the ſame, without ſtirring up evill motions in the Horſe, whence Reſtivenesse, and other vild errors do grow; for it is certain that every Horſe naturally deſireth neither offence, nor to offend; but the raſh diſcretion of ignorant Horſemen, which will compell a Horſe to doe, before he know what, or how to doe, is the begetting of thoſe evils which are hardly or ever reclaimed: for a horſe is like an ill brought up boy, who having learnt drunkenneſſe in his youth, will hardly be ſober in his age, and having once got a knaviſh quality, though he be never ſo much puniſhed for the ſame, will yet now and then ſhew that the remembrance is not utterly extinguiſhed; and forasmuch as in this Leſſon of ſtrait turnes, there is ſo much curious hardneſſe that a Horſe is moſt ſubject to rebell, and learn many evils thereby, therefore to prevent all thoſe evils, you ſhall cauſe a ſmooth ſtrong poſt to be well ram'd, and fixed in the earth in the miſt of the ſtrait ring, at the very poynt and center thereof, then cauſing a footman to ſtand at the poſt, you ſhall give him the right reine of your Cavezan, which you ſhall make him hold about the poſt, and ſo walk or trot your horſe about the ſame on your right hand as long as you pleaſe, then taking up the right reine, give him up the left reine, and do as much upon the left hand, and thus change from hand to hand; as oft as you ſhall think convenient, till you have brought your horſe to the abſolute perfection of every turne, the poſt being ſuch a guide and bond unto the horſe, that albeit the horſeman were of himſelfe utterly ignorant, yet it is impoſſible the Horſe ſhould either diſorder or diſobey the Riders purpoſe.

When your Horſe can thus perfectly ſet every ſeverall turne either ſtrait or open with his bit, you ſhall then teach him to manage, which is the onely poſture for the uſe of the ſword on horſe-backe, and you ſhall do it in this manner: Firſt, cauſe ſome by-ſtander to pricke up in the earth two riding rods, about twenty or forty yards or more, as you think good, diſtant one from the other; then walke your horſe in a ſtraight turne or ring about the firſt on your right hand, and ſo paſſing him in an even furrow down to the other Rod, walke about it alſo in a nar-

Of managing.

row Ring on your left hand, then thrust him into a gentle gallop down the even furrow, till you come to the first Rod, & there making him (as it were) stop, and advance without any pause or intermission of time, thrust him forward again, beat the turne *Terra, Terra*, about it on your right hand, then gallop forth right to the other Rod and in the same manner beate the turne about on your left hand; and thus doe as oft as you shall think. it convenient for your own practice and the horses strength.

Diversities of  
Manages.

Now of these manages our ancient Masters in Horse-manship have made divers kinds, as manage with rest, and manage without rest, manage with single turnes, and manage with double turnes, which indeed doth rather breed confusion, than understanding in either the Horse or Horseman: Therefore for your better knowledge, I will reduce them only but to two kinds that is manage open, and manage close: your open manage is that which I shewed you before, when you turne *Terra, Terra*, which is the most open of all frait turnes: and your close manage is when you turne upon the *incavalare*, or *Chambetta*, which are the closest of all turnes, and may be done as before I shewed in a flying manner, even upon one foot, which although it be artfull, yet it is not so glorious and safe for the Souldiers practice, only this you may be most assured of, that when a Horse can manage upon both these turnes, he may manage without more instruction, upon any other turn whatsoever.

When your Horse is perfect in the manages before said, you Of the career. may then passe a *career*, at your pleasure, which is to run your horse forth right at his full speed, and then making him stop quickly, suddenly, firme, and close on his buttock: in which lesson there needeth little instructions, but onely some few observations, as first, that you make not your *career* too long, whereby the Horse may be weakened; or too short, whereby his true wind and courage may be undiscovered, but competent and indifferent, as about four or fivescore yards at the most: then that you start him gently without a fright: and lastly, that you first give him a little warning with your bridle-hand, and then stop him firmly and strongly; which place of stop, if it be a little bending downwards, it is a great deal the better. And thus in these lessons already shewed you, consisteth all the full perfection

fection of a horse for service in the Warres, which any painfull man may bring his horse well unto in lesse then three months: how ever our Ancients in former times have been blind, and in the same practice have wasted two yeares ere they brought it to perfection.

Now forasmuch as to the Art of riding belongeth divers other salts and leaps, right pleasant and curious to behold; and though not generally used in the wars, yet not utterly uselesse for the same, and sith they are many times very needfull for the health of mans body, I will by no means abridge our English Husband-man of the same, but proceed to the lessons, which are meet for horses of pleasure, of which the first is to make a horse bound aloft with all his foure feet from the ground, and you shall do it in this manner? When you have trotted your horse forthright a dozen or twenty yards, you shall stop him, and when he hath advanced once or twice, you shall a little straiten your bridle-hand, and then give him the even stroke of both your spurs together hard, which at first will but only quicken and amaze him, but doing it againe and againe, it will breed other thoughts in him, and he being of spirit and mettall (as it is lost labour to offer to teach a Jade such motions) hee will presently gather up his body and either rise little or much from the ground, then presently cherish him, and after some rest, offer him the like againe, and thus do till you have made him bound twice or thrice, then make much of him, and do no more for that day; the next day renew his Lesson againe, and double his exercise, increasing so day by day, till he come to that perfectnesse, that he will bound whensoever your Spurs shall command him.

Horses for  
pleasure.

Of bounding  
aloft.

When your horse can bound perfectly, then you shall teach him the Corvet in this manner: You shall at the corner where two walls joyn together, a little hollow the ground a horses length or more, and then place a smooth strong post by the side of the hollownesse of a horses length likewise from the wall; then over against the post fasten an Iron Ring in the wall; this done, ride your horse into the hollow place, and fasten one of the reins of the Cavezan unto the Ring, and the other about the post, then after you have cherished your horse, make him advance

Of the Corvet.

advance, by the help of the calves of your legs onely twice or thrice together; then let him stand still, and cherish him, then make him to advance again at least a dozen times together; then rest, and after advance twenty or forty times together, daily increasing his advancings as he growes perfect therein, till you perceive that he hath got such a habit therein that he will by no means presse forward, but keeping his ground certain, advance both before and behinde of an equall height, and keep one just and certaine time with the motion of your legs, neither doing slower nor faster, but all after one manner and leisure: but if you finde that he doth not raise his hinder parts high enough, then you shall cause a footman to stand by you, and as you make him advance before, so the footman by jerking him gently upon his hinder fillets with his rod to raise up his hinder parts also; this will bring your horse in few days to a perfect and brave Corvet, so that after you may do it in any place where you please without the help either of wall or post, or other bystander.

Of the gallop  
Galliard.

When your horse is made perfect in the Corvet, and that he will do it readily and comely, you shall at the end of every third or fourth advancing, give him the stroake of your Spurs; and make him bound aloft; then put him to his Corvet again as before, and then make him bound againe; and thus at the end of every third advancing, see you make him bound for the length of a tilt bar, or an ordinary managing furrow, according to the horses strength, and this is called the *gallop galliard*, which if it be taught a horse along by the side of some wal or smooth pale, it is so much the better, and a great deal fewer disorders will rise and trouble the Rider.

Of the Capriole.

The next lesson you shall teach your horse after the gallop galliard, is the *Capriole*, or Goats leap, which is the same manner of motion which the Corvet is, only it is to be done forward, and much ground gained in the salt, and the horse is to raise his hinder parts as high or rather higher then his fore-parts, and to keep rather a swifter then slower time in doing of it; therefore when you teach your horse to do it, you shall bring him into some hollow furrow, where the ground is a little descending, and turning his head to the descent, put him into the corvet temperate and gently, then when you give him the calves of your legs

legs to raise up his fore-parts, in the same instant jerk your leg violently forward again, that he may not stick, but carry his hinder-legs after his fore-legs, and let some skilful foot-man standing by your side, jerk the horse over the fillets with his rod, and make him raise up his hinder-parts; and thus do without ceasing, till he perform your will nimbly and cunningly, & then forget not to cherish him, and give him all comfort possible. And this lesson and the other which consist of violent and quick salts or leaps, would ever be practised the first in the morning whilst a horse is fresh and lusty, for to put him to them after his fire edge is taken away, will but bring him to a loathing of his instruction, or at best to do them but slovenly, heavily, and unwillingly.

There is also another motion which is pleasing to the eye, though it be very laboursome to the body, which is to make a horse goe side-long of which hand soever the Rider is disposed, and is very necessary in the wars, because it is the avoyding of any blow comming from the enemy. This motion when you intend to teach your Horse you shall draw up your bridle hand somewhat strait, and if you determine to have him goe aside to your right hand, lay your left Reine close to his necke, and the calve of your left legge close to his side, and as you did in the *Incavalare*, make him lap, or put his left legge over his Right, then turning your Rod backward, and jerking him gently on the left hinder thigh, make him bring his hinder parts to the Right side also, and stand in an even line as at the first, then make him remove his fore-parts more then before, so that he may stand, as it were, cross over the even line, and then make him bring his hinder-parts after, and stand in an even line againe; and thus do, till by long practice he will move his fore parts and hinder parts both together, and go side-long as farre as you please, then cherish him, and if you will have him go towards your left hand, doe as you did before, using all your helps and corrections on the right side onely. And thus much I think is sufficient to have spoke touching all the severall lessons meet to be taught to any horse whatsoever, whether he be for service or for pleasure, and which being performed artfully, carefully, and with patience, you may presume your horse is compleat and per-

perfect, the rather sith no man can find out any invention, or teach any other motion to a horse, which may be good and comly, but you shall easily perceive, that they are received from some one of these already rehearsed.

Riding before  
a Prince.

Now if you shall be called to ride before a Prince, you must not observe the liberty of your own will. but the state of the person before whom you ride, and the grace of the horse which you ride : and therefore being come into the riding place, you shall chuse your ground, so that the person before whom you are to ride may stand in the midst thereof, so as he may well behold both the passage of the horse to him and from him : then being seated in a comely order, and every ornament about you handsome and decent, you shall put your horse gently forth into a comely trot, and being come against the *Person* of estate, bow your body down to the crest of your horse, then raising your self again, passe halfe a score yards beyond him, and there marking out a *narrow ring*, thrust your horse into a gentle gallop, and give him two or three managing turnes, in as short ground as may be, to shew his nimblenesse and readinesse : then upon the last turne, his face being toward the great person, stop him comely and close, and make him to advance twice or thrice; then having taken breath, put him into a *gallop galliard*, and so passe along the length of the even *furrow* with that salt, making him to do it also round about the *ring*; then his face being towards the Prince, stop him and give him fresh breath, then thrust him into the *Capriole*, now and then making him yerk out behind, yet so as it may be perceived it is your will, and not the horses malice and having gone about the ring with that salt, and his face brought to look upon the *Prince*, stop him again and give him breath, then drawing nearer to the Prince, you shall beat the turn *Terra Terra*, first in a pretty large compasse, then by small degrees straitning it a little and a little, draw it to the very center where you may give two or three close flying turnes, and then changing your hands undoe all that you did before, till you come to the Rings first largnesse, then the horses face being direct upon the Prince, stop him, and put him into a corver, and in that motion hold him a pretty space, making him to do it first in an even line, first to the right hand, then to the left, now backward

Of the Car-  
golo.

ward, then forward again : and thus having performed every motion orderly and comely, bow down your body to the Prince, and so depart.

But if you intend to ride onely for recreation, then you shall mark what Lesson your horse is most imperfect in, and with that lesson you shall ever when you ride both begin and end ; after it you shall fall to those lessons which are to your selfe most difficult, and by the practice of them bring your selfe to a perfectnes, then consequently to all other lessons, repeating (as it were) every one over more or lesse, lest want of use breed forgetfulness, & forgetfulness utter-ignorance ; but if your recreation in riding be tied to any special rules of health, and that your practise therein proceed more from the commandment of your Physitian then your pleasure, then I wou'd wish you in the morning first to begin with a stirring, or rough lesson, as the gallop galliard, bounding, or such like, which having a little stirred your blood, and made it warm, you shall then calme it againe with a gentle manage, or the gallopping of large Rings ; then to stir your spirits again, to bring the stone downe, or procure appetite, passe into the capriole or corvet ; and then to make quiet those moved parts, set the turn called, *Terra, Terra*, the *Incava are*, and such like. And thus one while stirring your blood, and another while moderately allaying such stirring, you shall give your body that due and proper exercise which is most fit for health and long life. Many other wayes this recreation may be used for the good of a mans body, which because particular infirmities must give particular rules how and when to use it, I will at this time speak no further thereof, but refer the exercise to their owne pleasures which shall practise the same, & to the good they shall find in the practice.

#### CHAP. III.

*Of the breeding of all sorts of Horses, fit for the Husbandmans use.*

**T**He minds of men being swayed with many various motions, take delight sometimes to be recreated rather with contemplative delights, then with active pleasures, and there is



strong reason therefore, because disability of body, or affairs of the Kingdom or Common-wealth, may take a man from those pre occupation, which otherwise might stir him to more laborious exercise; and of these contemplative Recreations, I can prefer none before that Gentlemanly and beneficiall delight of breeding creatures meet for the use of man, and the good of the Common-wealth, wherein he liveth: and of these breedings I cannot esteem any so excellent, as the breeding of Horses, both for the pleasure we gain thereby in our own particular service, and also for the strength, defence, and tillage of the Kingdom.

The breeding  
of Horses.

He therefore that suteth his recreation to the breeding of horses must first have respect unto the ground whereon he liveth or enjoyeth; for every ground is not meet to breed on, but some too good, some too bad: some too good, because they may be exhausted to a more beneficiall commodity, horses having a world of casualties attending on them, and many years before the true profit doth arise and some too bad, because the extreame barrennesse of the same will denie competent nourishment to the thing bred, and so to the losse of time and profit adde mortality.

Grounds to  
breed on.

The grounds then meet to breed horses on, would neither be extreame fruitfull, nor extreame barren, but of an indifferent mixture yielding rather a short sweet burthen, then a long, rich and fruitfull, it would rather lye high then low, but howsoever firme and hard under the foot; it would be full of Mole-hills, uneven treadings, hills, and much cragginesse, to bring colts to nimblenesse of foot, it would have good store of fresh waters, an open sharp ayr, and some convenient covert; and this ground is best, if it be severall and inclosed, yet may be bred upon, though it be open, and in common, onely some more carefulnesse to bee looked for, a little before, and in the time of Foaling. Nay, the grounds which are neither severall nor common, are very good also to breed on, and those be your teathering grounds, which we call particular grounds: for though they be proper commonly to one man, yet they are not divided nor eaten otherwise then at the owners pleasure: And these teathering grounds are as good as any grounds for the first nourishing of a Foale, if they

be amongst Corn grounds, or any grain except pease only.

If you have much ground to breed on, you shall divide it into many pastures, the least and barrenest for your Stallion to run with your Mares in, those which have least danger of waters are for your Mares to foal in, the fruitfulest and of best growth, for your Mares to give milk in; and the most spacious & unevenest to bring up your Colts in, after they are weaned.

Division of grounds.

For the choice of a good Stallion, and which is best for our Kingdome, opinion swayeth so far, that a man can hardly give well-received Directions: yet surely if men will be ruled by the truth of experience, the best Stallion to beget horses for the wars is the *Courser*; the *Jennet*, or the *Turke*; the best for courting and running is the *Barbary*; he best for hunting is the *Bastard courser*, begot of the *English*; the best for the Coach is the *Flemish* the best for travell or burthen is the *English*, and the best for ease is the *Irish hobby*.

Choice of Stallion, and which are best

For the choyce of Mares, you shall greatly respect their shapcs and mentals, especially that they bee beautifully fore-handed for they give much goodnesse to their Foales: and for their kinds, any of the *Races* before spoken of is very good, or any of them mixt with our true *English Races*, as *Bastard-courser Mare*, *Bastard-Jennet*, *Bastard-Turke*, *Barbary*, &c.

Choyce of Mares.

The best time to put your Stallion and Mares together is in the middle of *March*, if you have any grasse: as you should have great care for that purpose, and one foale falling in *March*, is worth two falling in *May*, because he possesseth, as it were, two winters in a year, and is thereby so hardned, that nothing can (almost) after impair him, and the best time to take your horse from the Mares again, is at the end of *April*, or middle of *May*, in which you shall note, that from the middle of *March*, till the midst of *May*, you may at any time put your Stallions to your Mares, and a months continuance is ever sufficient: provided ever, as near as you can, that you put them together in the increase of the Moon; for Foales got in the wane are not accounted strong or healthfull.

When to put them together

For covering of Mares, it is to be done two wayes, out of hand, or in hand; out of hand, as when the horse and Mares run together abroad, as is before said; or turned loose into some empty

Of covering: Mares,

empty barn for three nights one after another, which is the surest and the safest way for a Mares holding; or in hand, early in a morning, and late at an evening two or three dayes together, when you bring the Horse to the Mare, and make him cover her once or twice at a time holding him fast in your hand, and when the act is done, lead him back to the stable; and in this act you shall ever observe, as soon as the horse cometh from her back, presently to cast a payle of cold water on her hinder parts, or else to chate her swiftly, up and downe, for fear, by standing still she cast out the seed, which is very ordinary.

To know if a  
Mare hold.

To know whether your Mare hold to the horse or no, there be divers wayes, of which the best is by offering her the horse againe at the next increase of the Moon, which if she willingly receive, it is a signe she held not before; but if she refuse, then it is most certaine she is sped, or if you powre a spoonfull of cold vinegar into her eare, if she shake onely her head, it is a signe she holds; but if she shake head, body, and all, then truly it is a signe that she doth not hold: Lastly, if after she is covered, you see her scoure, her coat grow smooth and shining, and that she doth (as it were) renew and increase in liking, it is a signe she holds; but if shee hold at a stay without any amendment, then offer the horse againe for she is not served.

To conceive  
Male-foals.

To make your Mares conceive most male-Foales, you shall be sure to keep your Stallion proud, and your Mare poore, that his lust mastering hers, he may only bee predominant and chiefe in the action: many other rules fancy deviseth, but they erre in their ends, and I would by no meanes have this discourse capable of any uncertainty.

To provoke  
lust.

If you have any advantage given you by friendship, or otherwise whereby you may have a Mare at the present very well covered, onely yours is not yet ready for the horse, you shall in this case to provoke lust in her, give her to drink good store of clarified honey, and new milk mixt together, and then with a bush of nettles all to nettle her privy parts, and then immediately offer her the horse.

To keepe  
Mares from  
barrennesse.

To keep your Mares from barrennes, and to make them ever apt to conceive foales, you shall by no meanes feed too extreame fat, but keepe them in a middle state of body by moderate labour

hour, for the leaner they are when then they come to take horse, the much better they will conceive.

After your Mares have been covered, and that you perceive in them the marks of conceiving, you shall let them rest three weekes or a month, that the substance may knit; then after, moderately labour or travell them, till you see them spring, and then turn them abroad, and let them run till they foale; for to house them after is dangerous and unwholsome.

Ordering of  
Mares after  
covering.

If your Mare bee hard of foaling, or will not cleanse after she hath foaled, you shall take a pint of running water, wherein good store of Fennell hath been boiled, and as much strong, old, sweet wine with a fourth part of the best Sallet oile, and having mixt them well together, being but luke-warme, poure it into her nostrils, and then hold and stop them close, that shee may straine her whole body, and it will presently give her ease.

A help for  
Mares after  
foaling.

As soone as your Mare hath foal'd, you shall remove her into the best grasse you have, which is fresh and unfoyled, to make her milk spring; and if it be early in the yeare, you shall have a care that there be good shelter in the same, and there let her nourish her foale most part of the summer following.

Ordering of  
Mares after  
foaling.

As touching the weaning of foals, though some use to weane them at *Michaelmas*, or *Martilmas* following; out of a supposition that the winter milke is not good or wholsome, yet they are much deceived: and if you can by any convenient meanes (saving greater losses) let your foales run with their Dams the whole yeare, even till they foale againe, for it will keepe the Foale better in health, in more lust, and least subject to tenderness.

Weaning of  
Foales.

When you intend to weane your foales, you shall take them from their Dams over-night, and drive them into some empty house, where they may rest; and the Mares bee free from their noyses; then on the morning following give to every foale fasting a branch or two of *Saven* anointed or rold in butter, and then having fasted two houres after, give him a little meat, as grasse, hay, or garbadge of Corne, with some cleare water, and doe this three daies together; then seeing that they have forgotten their Dams, geld such Colt foals, as you intend to make gelding of, and after their swellings are past, put them into your other Colts.

Ordering af-  
ter the wean-  
ing.

foales into a pasture provided for them by themselves, and your Filly-foales into another by themselves: which Pastures may either be high Woods, Commons, or such like spacious pieces of ground, where they may run till they be ready for the Saddle.

Gelding of  
Colts.

Now, albeit I proportion unto you this manner of gelding of Foales, yet I would have you know that the best and safest way to geld them is, if it may be under the Dam when they suck, as at nine, or at fifteen daies of age, if the stones appear, or else so soon as you can by any meanes perceive them fall down into the cod, for then there will be no danger of swelling, or other mischiefs, which commonly attend the action. And thus much touching the breeding of horses, and the observations due to the same through all the courses and passages thereof, as hath been found by ancient practice and experience, as appears in my *Master-piece*.

#### CHAP. IV.

*Of Horses for travell, and how to make them amble.*

**T**He Husbandman, whose occupation is the generall affairs of the Common wealth as some to the market, some to the City, and some to the seats of Justice, must necessarily be imployed almost in continuall travell: and therefore it is meet that he be provided ever of a good and easie travelling horse.

The marks  
of good tra-  
velling horse.

The marks whereby he shall chuse a good travelling horse, are these: he shalbe of good colour & shape, lean headed, and round foreheaded, a full eye, open nostrill, wide jawed loose thropled, deep neckt, thin crested, broad breast, flat chinn'd, out ribb'd, clean limb'd, short joynted, strong hoofed, well mettall'd (neither fiery nor craving, strong in every member, & easie to mount and get up upon; he shall follow without haling, and stand still when he is restrained.

To make a  
horse amble.

Now forasmuch as there are a world of good horses which are not easie, and a world of easie horses which are not good, you shall by these directions following, make any horse amble whatsoever: first, then you shall understand that practice hath made divers men believe that divers ways they can make a horse amble,

amble as by gaging them in the mouths, by toyling them in deep earth, by the helpe of shooes, by galloping and tiring, or such like, all which are ill and imperfect; yet the truth is, there is but one certain and true way to compasse it, and that is to make a strong girth web, flit it and well quilted with cotten four patterns for the smals off his fore legs under his knees, and for the smals of his hinder legs somewhat below the spavin joints: to these patterns you shall fix strong straps of leather, with good iron buckles to make shorter or longer at pleasure, and having placed them about his fore-legs, you shall take two several round ropes of an easie twist, made with strong loops at either end, and not above eight handfuls in length, and these the horse standing to a true proportion, you shall fasten to the four straps of leather, to wit, one of them to his near fore leg, and his near hinder-leg, and the other to his far fore-leg, and his far hinder-leg, which is called amongst Horse-men trammeling; with these you shall let him walke in some inclosed piece of ground, till hee can so perfectly goe in the same, that when at any time you offer to chase him, you may see him amble swiftly and truely; then you shall take his back, and ride him with the same trammels, at least three or four times a day till you find that he is so perfect, that no way can be so rough and uneven, as to compell him to alter his stroke or go unnimble. This done, you may first take away one trammel, then after the other, and only wreath about under his fore-feet locks thick and heavy, great rolvs of Hay or straw Ropes, and so ride him with the same a good space after; for it will make him amble easie, then cut them away, and ride and exercise him without any thing but the ordinary help of the bridles, and there is no doubt but he will keep his pace to your full contentment and pleasure.

Divers wayes  
of ambling.

Of trammel-  
ling.

Of whifping.

Now during this time of your teaching, if your horse strike not a large stroke, & overreach enough, then you shall make the trammel the straiter, but if he overreach too much, then you shall give it more liberty: and herein you shall find, that an inch straitning, or an inch enlarging will adde or abate at least half a foot, an whole foot and direct stroke: and thus much touching the teaching of any horse to amble, of what nature or quality soever he be, or how untapt or untoward soever to learn.

## CHAP. V.

*Of the ordering and dieting of the Hunting-horse.*

SOME love hunting for the exercise of their own bodies, some for the chase they hunt, some for the running of the hounds, and some for the training of their horses whereby they may find the excellency of their goodnesse and indurance : to him therefore which placeth his delight in the goodnesse of his horse I would wish him thus to order and diet him, and he shall most assuredly come to the true knowledge of the best worth which is within him; and if in these rules, which I now shew, I be lesse curious then formerly I have been, let no man wonder thereat, but know that time (which is the mother of experience) doth in our labours shew us more new and more nearer waies to our ends, then at the first we conceived : And though when I first practised this Art; I knew not how to bring a very fat horse from *Michaelmas* till *Christmas*, to shew his utmost perfection, I know now in two months (though uever so foule) how to make him for any wager, daring now boldly to adventure on that, with which before I thought almost present death to offer; thus doth observation and labour find out the darkest secrets in Art.

Taking up of  
the Hunting-  
horse.

To begin then with the first ordering of a Hunting horse, you shall know that the best time to take him from grass is about *Bartholmew-tide*, the day being fair, dry, and pleasant, and as soon as he is taken up to let him stand all that night in any vast house to empty his body, the next day stable him, and give him wheat straw, if you please, but no longer in any wise ; for though the old rule is to take up horses bellies with straw, yet it straitneth the guts, heats the liver, and hurteth the wind : therefore let only moderate exercise, as riding him forth to water morning and evening, and other aytings do what you expect straw should; and for his food let it be hay that is sweet though rough, and either old, or at least well sweat in the Mowe.

Clothing the  
horse.

After his belly is emptied, you shall cloth him first with a single cloath, whilst the heat indureth and after with more, as you shall see occasion require, and when you begin to cloath the horse, then shall you dresse, curry, and rub him also. Now for as much as it is a rule with ignorant horsemen, that if they have but



but the name of keeping a hunting horse, they will with all care (without any reason) lay many cloaths upon him, as if it were a speciall Physick, you shal know they are much deceived therein, and may sooner do hurt then good with multiplicity of cloaths; therefore to cloath a horse right, cloath according to the weather, and the temper of his body; and thus if you see your horse be sleight, smooth and well coloured, then cloath him temperately, as with a single cloath of canvase or sackcloath at the most; and if then as the year grows colder, you finde his hair rise or stare about his neck, flanks, or outward parts, then you shall adde a woollen cloath, or more if need require, till his hair fall smooth againe, holding it for your rule, that a rough coat shews want of cloath, and a smooth coat cloathing enough, yet if your horse have been clean fed, taken exercise sufficient, and hath not much glut within him, if then you find that in the night he sweateth in his cloaths, then it is a signe he is over-fed; but if he be foule inwardly, or hath not sweat formerly, and now sweats comming to good feeding, then you shall augment rather then diminish any cloathing for his foulness, but then breaketh out, and being evacuated, he will come to driness of body again, and so continue all the year after; and surely for an ordinary proportion of cloaths, I hold a canvase cloath, and a cloath of House-wives woollen to be at full sufficient for a Hunting-horse.

A Hunting-horse would be drest in his dayes of rest, twice a day, that is, before he go to his morning watering, and before he go to his evening watering; for the manner of his dressing after he is uncloathed, you shall first curry him from the tips of the eare, to the setting on of his tayl, all his whole body most intirely over with an iron comb, his legs under the knees and cambrels only excepted; then you shall dust him, then curry him again all over with a round brush of Bristles, then dust him the second time, then rub all the loose hairs away with your hands wet in clean water, and so rub till the horse be as dry as at the first, then rub all his body and limbs over with an hair cloath; lastly, rub him over with a fine white linnen rubber, then pick his eyes, nostrils, sheath, coads, tuell, and feet very cleane, and so cleare him, and stop him round with wisps, if you

water within the house; otherwise saddle him after his body is wrapt about in a wollen cloath, and so ride him forth to the water.

Of watering  
the hunting  
horse.

The best water for a hunting horse is either a running River, or a clear Spring, remote from the stable a mile, or a mile and a half at most, and near unto some plain piece of ground, where you may scope and gallop after he hath drunk; and as soon as you bring your horse to the water, let him take his full draught without trouble or interruption: then gallop and scope him up and down a little, and so bring him to the water again, and let him drink what he please, and then gallop him again: and thus do, till you find he will drink no more; then having scop't him a little, walk him with all gentleness home, and there cloath him up, stop him round with great soft wisps, and so let him stand an hour upon his bridle, and then feed him.

Of feeding  
the hunting  
horse.

To speak first of the food for hunting horses, the most ordinary is good sweet sound Oats, neither thoroughly dried with age, or else on the Kiln, or in the Sun, and if your horse be either low of flesh, or not of perfect stomach, if to two parts of those Oats you ad a third part of clean old beans, it shall be very good and wholesome, and if your horse be in dyet for a match, and have lost his stomach if then you cause these beans to be spelted upon a mill, and so mixt with Oats; it will recover him. The next food, which is somewhat stronger and better, is bread thus made, take two bushels of good clean beans and one bushel of wheat, and grind them together; then through a fine Range, bolt out the quantity of two pecks of pure meal, and bake it in two or three loaves by itself, and the rest sift through a meal sieve; and knead it with water and good store of Barley, and so bake it in great loaves, and with the coarser bread feed your horse in his rest, and with the finer against the dayes of sore labour. Now for the hours of his feeding it shall be in the morning, after his coming from water, an hour after high noon; after his coming from his evening water, and at 9 or ten of the clock at night upon the dayes of his rest; but upon the daies of his exercise, 2 hours after he is thoroughly cold inwardly and outwardly, and then after according as before mentioned. Lastly, for the proportion of food, you shall keep no certain quantity, but according

according to the horses stomach, that is to say, you shall feed him by a little at once, so long as he eats with a good appetite; but when he begins to trifle or fumble with his meat, then to give him no more. Now for his hay, you shall see that it be dry, short, uplandish hay; and so it be sweet, respect not how coöse or rough it is, sith it is more to scour his teeth, and cool his stomach, then for any nourishment expected from it.

Touching the Horses exercise, *which is only in the following of the hounds*, you shall be sure to train him after those which are most swift and speedy; for so you shall know the truth, and not be deceived in your opinion. Touching the dayes, *it shall be twice a week at least, but most commonly thrice*, as for the quantity of his exercise, it must be according to his foulness or cleanness: for if he be very soule, you must then exercise moderately to break his grease; if half soule half cleane, then somewhat more to melt his grease; and if altogether clean, then you may take what you please of him (provided, that you do nothing to discourage his spirits, to abate his mettall, or to lame his limbes) and after every dayes exercise, be assured either to give him the same night, or the next day following, something by way of scouring; or otherwise, to take away the grease formerly melted, by means whereof you shall be ever sure to keep your horse in all good health and perfection.

The best and most excellent way to scour or purge your horse from all grease, glut, or filthiness within his body, which is a secret hitherto was never either sufficiently taught, or perfectly learned, is to take of Anniseeds three ounces, of Cummin-seeds six drammes, of Carthamus a dramme and a half, of Fenugreek-seed one ounce two drammes, of Brimstone one ounce & a half, beat all these to a fine powder, and searse them; then take of Sallet oyle a pint and two ounces, of hony a pound and a half and of white wine foure pints, then with as much fine white meal as will suffice, make all into a strong stiffe paste, and knead and work it well: this paste keep in a clean cloath, for it will last long, and after your horse hath been hunted, and is at night, or in the morning exceeding thirsty, take a ball thereof as big as a mans fist, and wash and dissolve it in a gallon or two of cold water, and it will make the water look white like milk: then offer it.

it the horse to drink in the dark, lest the colour displease him : if he drink it, then feed him ; but if he refuse to drink it, yet care not, but let him fast without drink till he take it, which assuredly he will do in twice or thrice offering, and after once he hath taken it, be then assured he will forsake any other drink for it of this drink, your horse can never take too much nor too oft, if he have exercise or otherwise it feeds too sore. For all inward infirmities whatsoever it is a present remedy : therefore I would not wish any horsemen of vertue at any time to be without it, and being once made, it will last three or four months at least.

Ordering of a  
Horse after  
exercise.

After your horse hath been exercised either with hunting, running, train-sets, or otherwise : you shall ever cool him well in the field before you bring him home : but being come to the stable, you shall neither wash nor walk, but instantly house him give him store of fresh litter and rub him therewith, and with dry cloaths, till there be not a wet hair about him, then cloath him with his ordinary cloaths, and wipe him round : then cast another spare cloath over him, which you may bate at your pleasure, and so let him stand till it be time to feed him. And thus you may keep any hunting horse either for match or otherwise, in as good state and strength as any Horseman in this Nation, though he exceed you far both in reputation and experience.

#### CHAP. VI:

*Of the ordering and dieting of the running Horse.*

**I**F any Husbandman have his mind taken up onely with the delight of running Horses ; which is a Noble sport, & though not of so long indurance, yet equall with any before spoke of he shall for the bettering of his knowledge give to his memory these few rules following, by which he shall rightly order and diet him.

Of his taking  
up.

First, for his taking up from grass (for there for order sake we must first begin) it shall be at the same time of the year, and after the same manner that you tooke up your hunting horse, & till you have enfeamed him, bardned his flesh, taken away his inward grease, and brought him to a good perfectness of wind, you shall cloath him, dresse him, water him, feed him, exercise him

him, purge him and order him after labour, in all poynts and in all thing as you did your hunting horse.

When he is thus clean of body and wind, you shall then lay on some more cloaths, then you did on your hunting horse, to purge his body a little the more, and to make him the more apt to sweat, and evacuate humours as they shall grow: the ordinary quantity whereof, would be a warme narrow wollen cloath about his body on either side his heart, then a fair white sheet, a woollen cloath about it, and a canvase cloath or two above it, and before his breast a woollen cloath at least two double: he would continually stand upon a clean litter, and have his stable very darke, and perfumed with Juniper, when as the strength of his dung shall annoy it.

For his dressing it shall be in all poynts done as you did to your hunting horse, onely to dresse him once a day is sufficient, and that ever in the afternoon: but for rubbing his limbs or body with dry cloaths or wisps, you shall doe as often as you come into the stable, provided that you turne but his cloaths up, but not take them from his body.

You shall water your running horse as you watered your hunting horse, and give him the same exercise after it, onely you shall not bring him into the stable of at least an hour and more after he is watered.

The best food for your running horse, is either good sweet Oats well dried, sunned, and beaten, or bread made of two parts wheat, and but one part beans, and boulded, and sifted, and knodden, as was before shewed, only if you adde to your better sort of bread the whites of twenty or thirty Egges, and with the barm a little Ale also, it will be much the better, for you shall not respect how little water you use at all: the hours you feed in, and the quantity of the food shall be the same, and in the same manner as was mentioned before, for the hunting horse, y<sup>e</sup> with these observations, that if your horse be very lean, sickly, & have a weekey stomack, that then you may, as before shewed, give him with his Oats a few spelted beans, or else wash his Oates in strong Ale or Beer, or in the whites of a couple of Eggs.

Touching his exercise, it consisteth in two kinds, the one ay- ring, the other coursing: ayring is a moderate and gentle exercise by which

which you shall use morning and evening, by riding or leading your horse a foot pace (but riding is better and lesse in danger of cold) in the morning after his water up to the hills, and in the evening after his water by the river side, by the space of an hour or two together; and before you lead him forth to ayr, you shall be sure to give him a rare Egge broken into his mouth as soon as his bridle is put on, for it will increase wind: and this ayering you shall by no means forbear, but upon his dayes of purging or sweating or when it much raineth, for then to ayr is unwholesome. Again if your horse be very fat, you shall ayr before Sun rise, and after Sun set: but if he be lean, then you shall let him have all the strength and comfort of the Sun you can devise; and during this ayering, you shall be sure that your horse be cloathed very warme, especially before the breast, and on each side the heart, for cold to a running horse is mortall.

Exercise by  
courfing.

You shall course your horse according to his strength and ability of body, that is to say, twice a week, thrice, or as oft as you see cause, and you shall course him sometimes in his cloaths to make him sweat, and consume his greafe, and that must be done moderately and gently; and sometime without his cloath, to increase wind; and that shall be done sharply and swiftly: you shall by keeping your horse fasting the night before, be sure that his body be empty before he doe course, to wash his tongue and nostrils with vinegar, or to pisse in his mouth ere you take his back is very wholesome: you shall lead him in your hand well and warm cloathed to the course, and there uncloath him and rub his limbs well: then having courst him, after a little breath-taking, cloath him againe and so ride him home, there rub him thoroughly, and let him stand till he be fully cold, which perceived, let his first meat you give him, be a handfull or two of the ears of pollard Wheat: then after, his ordinary food as afore-said.

Of sweats.

There is also another exercise for your running horse which is, sweats in his cloaths, either abroad or in the house, for sweats in his cloaths abroad, they are those which are taken upon the course, and are formerly spoke of, that they must be given by a moderate gallopping, no man running, and as soon as your horse hath past over his course, and is in a high sweat, you shall instantly

instantly have him home and there lay more cloaths upon him and keep him stirring till he have sweat so in the stable an hour or more then abate his cloaths by little and little, till he be perfectly cooled and dried; which you must further, by rubbing him continually with dry cloaths, and by laying dry cloaths on, and taking the wet away: but for sweats in his cloaths, without any exercise abroad, you shall give them either when the weather is so much unseasonable, that you cannot go forth, or when your horse is so much in danger of lameness, that you dare not train him; and you shall doe it thus: first take a blanket folded and warmed very hot & wrap it about his body, then over it lay two or three more, and wisp them round, then over them as many coverlids, and pin them fast and close; then make the horse stir up and down the stable till he begin to sweat, then lay on more cloaths, and as the sweat trickleth downe his face, so rub it away with dry cloaths till hee have sweat sufficiently; then (as before is shewed) abate the cloaths by little and little, and rub him in every part, till he be as dry as at first.

After every course or sweat, you shall scour or purge your horse in the same manner, and with the same medicine that you did your Hunting-horse; for it is the best that can by art be invented, being both a Purge & a Restorative, cleansing and comforting all the parts of a Horses body; but if you think it purgeth not enough, then you shall take twenty Raisins of the Sun, the stones pickt out, and ten Figs slit in the midst, boyle them in a pottle of fair running water, till it come to be thick, then mixe it with powder of Lycoras, Anniseeds, and Sugar candy, till it come to a stiff paste, then make pretty round balls thereof, and roule them up in butter, and give your horse three or four of them the next moruing after his sweat or course, and ride him an houre after, and then set him up warm.

After your horse hath been courst or sweat, and is as before said cold and dry, you shall then unbridle him, give him some few wheate eares, and then at an houre or two after, give him a very sweet mash, then some bread after, then at his due houre dresse him, and give him when you find him thirsty some cold water, with a ball of your leaven dissolved into it, and so let him stand till you feed him for all night.

H

Course



General rules  
for a running  
horse,

Course not your horse sore for at least four or five dayes before you run your match, lest the forenesse of his limbs abate him of his speed.

Except your horse be a very soule feeder muzzle him not above two or three nights before his match, and the night before his bloody courses.

Give your horse aswell his gentle courses, as his sharp courses upon the Race he must run, that he may aswell finde comfort as displeasure thereon.

In training your Horse, observe not the number of the miles, but the labour fit for your horse.

Be sure upon the match day that your Horse be empty, and that he take his rest untroubled, till you prepare to lead him forth.

Shoe your Horse ever a day before you run him, that the pain of the hammers knocks may be out of his feet.

Saddle your Horse on the Race day in the stable before you lead him forth, and fix both the pannell and the girths to his backe and sides with shoe-makers waxe, to prevent all dangers.

Lead your Horse to his course with all gentleness, & give him leave to smell to other horses dungs, that thereby he may be inticed to stale and empty his body as he goes.

When you come to the place where you must start, first rub his limbs well, then uncloath him, then take his back, and the word given, start him with all gentleness and quietness that may be, lest doing any thing rashly, you happen to choak him in his own wind.

And thus much for the ordering and dieting of the Running horse, and the particularities belonging to the same.

#### CHAP. VII.

*The ordering of the travelling Horse.*

**N**OW for eu: Husbandmans travelling horse, which is to carry him in his journeys, and about his businesse in the Country, he shall first feed him with the best sweet hay, dry oats or dry beans and oats mixt together; in his travell he shall feed him according to his stomach, more or lesse, and in his rest at a certain

General rules  
for a travelling  
horse,

certaine proportion; as halfe a peck at each watering, is utterly sufficient.

In your travell feed your horse early, that he may take his rest soon.

In travell by no means wash nor walk your horse, but be sure to rub him clean.

Water him a mile before you come to your Inne, or more, as shall lye in your journey, or if you faile thereof, forbear it till next morning; for water hath often done hurt, want of water never did any.

Let your horse neither eat nor drink when he is extreame hot for both are unwholesome.

When the dayes are extreame hot, labour your horse morning and evening, and forbear high-noon.

Take not your saddle off suddenly, but at leisure, and laying on the cloath, lay on the saddle again till he be cold.

Litter your horse deep, and, in the dayes of his rest, let it also lye under him.

Dresse your horse twice a day when he rests, and once when he travells.

If the horse be stoned let him go to the soile, and be purged with grasse in May; a moneth is time long enough, and that grasse which growes in Orchards under trees is best.

Let him blood, spring and fall, for they are the best times to prevent sicknesses.

In your journeying light at every steep hill, for it is a great refreshing and comfort to your horse.

Before you sleep, every night in your journey see all your horses feet stopt with Oxe dung, for it taketh away the heat of travell and surbating.

Many other necessary rules there are, but so depending upon these already shewed, that who so keepeth them shall not be ignorant of any of the rest; for they differ more in name then nature.

## CHAP. VIII.

*How to cure all generall inward sicknesses in horses, which trouble the whole body; of Fevers of all sorts, Plagues, Infections, and such like.*

The Cure.

Sicknesses in generall are of two kinds, one offending the whole body, the other a particular member: the first hidden, and not visible, the other apparant and known by his outward demonstration. Of the first then, which offend the whole body, are Fevers of all sorts as the Quotidian, the Tertian, the Quartan, the Continuall, the Hittique, the Fevers in Autumne, in Summer, or in Winter, the Fever by surfeit, Fever Pestilent, Fever Accidentall, or the generall Plague, they are all known by these signs; much trembling, panting, and sweating, a fullen countenance that was wont to be cheerfull, hot breath, faintnesse in labour, decay of stomack, and costivenesse in the body; any, or all of which when you perceive, first let the horse blood, and after give him this drink: Take of *Selladine* roots leaves and all a good handfull, as much *Wormwood* and as much *Rew*, wash them well, and then bruise them in a mortar, which done, boyl them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them and adde to the liquor halfe a pound of sweet butter, then being but luke-warme give it the horse to drinke, or half an ounce of *Diapente*, in a pint of Muscadine.

## CHAP. IX.

*Of the Head-ach, Frenzie, or Staggers.*

The Cure.

He signes to know these diseases, which indeed are, all of one nature, and worke all one effect of mortality, are hanging down of the head, watry eyes, rage and reeling. And the cure is to let the horse blood in the neck three mornings together, and every morning to take a great quantity, then after each morning blood-letting, to give the horse this drink: Take a quart of Ale, and boyl it with a big white-bread crust, then take it from the fire, and dissolve three or foure spoonfulls of honey in it, then luke-warme give it the horse to drinke, and cover his temples over with a playster of Pitch; and keep his head exceedingly warm, let his meat be little, and his stable dark; but to give him

him the former quantity of *Diapente*, either in Muskadine or honey-water is the best cure.

## CHAP. X.

*Of the Sleeping Evill.*

**T**He Sleeping Evill or Lethargie in horses proceeds from cold fleamy moyst humours, which bind up the vitall parts and makes them dull and heavy. The signes are continuall sleeping or desire thereunto. The cure is to keep him much waking, and twice in one week to give him as much sweet sope (in nature of a pill) as a Ducks Egge, and then after give him to drink a little new milke and honey, which is the onely cure at the first, for this disease. But to be certaine, I pray look in my Master-piece, and there you shall finde of the infirmitie more largely discoursed of, this being but a generall cure of all Cattell, and not particularly handled of horses; as that is.

## CHAP. XI.

*Of the Falling Evill, Planet-strook, Night-mare, or Palsy.*

**T**Hough these diseases have severall faces, and look as though there were much difference betweene them, yet they are in nature all one, and proceed all from one offence, which is onely cold flegmatick humours, ingendred about the brain, & benumbing the senses, weakning the members, sometimes causing a horse to fall down and then it is called the falling evil; sometimes weakning but one member onely, then it is called Planet-strook sometimes oppressing a horses stomack, and making him sweat in his sleep, and then it is called the Night-mare; and sometimes spoyling an especiall member, by some strange contraction, and then it is called a Palsy. The cure for any of these infirmities is to give the horse this purging pill: Take of *Tar* three spoonfulls, of sweet butter the like quantity, beat them well together with the powder of *Lycoras*, *Annisfeedes*, and *Sugar-candy*, till it be like paste, then make it into three round balls, and put into each ball two or three cloves of Garlick, and so give them unto the horse; observing to warm him both before and after, and keep him fasting two or three hours likewise, both before and after.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XII.

*Of the generall Cramp, or Convulsion of Sinews.*

The Cure.

**C**Ramps are taken to be the contraction or drawing together of the sinewes, of any one member; but Convulsions are when the whole body, from the setting on of the head to the extreamest parts are generally contracted and stiffned. The cure of either is, first to chase and rub the member contracted with vinegar and common oyle, and then to wrap it all over with wet Hay, or rotten litter, or else with wet woollen cloaths, either of which is a present remedy.

## CHAP. XIII.

*Of any cough or cold whatsoeuer, wet or dry, or for any consumption or putrifaction of the Lungs whatsoeuer.*

**A**Cold is got by unnaturall heats, and too suddain coolings, and these colds ingender coughs, and those coughs, putrifaction or rottenesse of the Lungs. The cure therefore for them all in generall, is to take a handfull or two of the white and greenish Mosse which grows upon an old Oke pole, or any old Oke wood, and boyl it in a quart of milke; till it be thick, and being cold turned to a Jelly, then strain it, and give it the Horse luke warme every morning till his cough end; or else take three quarters of an ounce of the conserve of *Elicampane*, and dissolve it in a pint of Sack, and luke warme give it the horse fasting; then ride him after it, and set him up warme, feed as at ordinary times; thus doe three mornings together.

## CHAP. XIV.

*Of the running Glaunders, or the mourning of the chide.*

**T**AKE of *Auripigmentum* two drams, of *Tissilaginis* made into powder as much, then mixing them together with Turpentine till they be like paste, and making thereof little cakes, dry them before the fire; then take a chafing-dish and coals, and laying one or two of the cakes thereon, cover them with a tunnel, and then the smoak rising, put the tunnel into the horses nostrils

nostrils and let the smoak goe up into his head: which done ride the horse till he sweat: do thus once every morning before he be watered, till the running at his nostrils cease, and the kirkels under his chaps wear away.

## CHAP. XV.

*Of bid-bounds, & consumption of the flesh.*

**H**idebound or consumption of the flesh, proceeds from unreasonable travell, disorderly dyet, and many surfeits. It is known by a generall dislike and leanness over the whole body and by the sticking of the skin close to the body, in such sort that it will not rise from the body. The cure is, first to let the horse The Cure. blood, and then give him to drink three or foure mornings together a quart of new milk, with two spoonfuls of hony, and one ounce of *London treacle*: then let his food be either sodden Barly, warme Grains and Salt, or Beans spelted in a Mill, his drink Mashes.

## CHAP. XV.

*Of the breast pain, or any other sickness proceeding from the heart, as the Anicor, and such like.*

**T**hese diseases proceed from too rank feeding, and much fatness: the signs are a faultring in his forelegs, a disableness to bow down his neck, and a trembling over all his body. The The Cure. cure is, to let him blood, and give him three mornings together two spoonfuls of *Diapent* in a quart of Ale or Beer, for it alone putteth away all infection from the heart.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Of tyred Horses.*

**I**F your Horse bee tyred either in journeying or any hunting match, your best help for him is to give him warme urine to drinke, and letting him blood in the mouth to suffer him to lick up and swallow the same: Then if you can come where any nettles are, to rub his mouth and sheath well therewith: then gently to ride him untill you come to your resting place, where let him up very warme, and before you goe to bed give him six spoonfuls of *Aqua vita* to drink and as much provender as he will

will eat. The next morning rub his legs with sheeps foot oyle, and it will bring fresh nimbleness unto his sinews.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*Of diseases in the stomach, as surfeits, loathing of meat or drink, &c. such like.*

**I**F your horse with the glut of provender, or eating raw food, have given such offence to his stomach that he casteth up all he eateth or drinketh, you shall first give him a comfortable drench, as *Diapente*, or *Treaphamicon* in Ale or Beer: and then keeping him fasting, let him have no food but what he eateth out of your hand which would be bread well bakt & old, and after every two or three bits a lock of sweet hay: and his drink would be onely new milk till his stomach have gotten strength and in a bag you shall commonly hang at his nose sowre brown bread steeped in vinegar, at which he must ever smell, and his stomach will quickly come again to his first strength.

## CHAP. XIX.

*Of Foundering in the body.*

The Cure.

**F**oundring in the body is of surfeits the mortallest and soonest gotten: it proceedeth from intemperate riding a horse when he is fat, and then suddainly suffering him to take cold; then washing a fat horse, there is nothing sooner bringeth this infirmity. The signes are sadness of countenance, staring hair, stiffness of limbs, & losse of belly: & the cure is only to give him wholesome strong meat, as bread of clean beans, & warm drink, and for two or three mornings together a quart of Ale brewed with Pepper and Cinamon, and an ounce of *London treacle*.

## CHAP. XX.

*Of the Hungry evill.*

The Cure.

**T**he Hungry evill is an unnaturall and overhasty greediness in a horse to devour his meat faster then he can chew it, and is only known by his greedy snatching at his meat, as if he would devour it whole: the cure is, to give him to drink milk and wheat-meal mixt together by a quart at a time, and to feed him with provender by a little and a little till he forsake it.

CHAP.



## CHAP. XXI.

*Of the diseases of the Liver, as inflammations, obstructions, and consumptions.*

**T**He Liver, which is the vessell of blood, is subject to many diseases, according to the distemperature of the blood, and the signs to know it, is a stinking breath, and a mutuall looking towards his body: and the cure is, to take *Aristolochia longa*, and boyle it in running water, till the half part be consumed, and let the horse drink continually thereof, and it will cure all evils about the Liver, or any inward conduits of blood.

## CHAP. XXII.

*Of the diseases of the Gall, and especially of the Yellowes.*

**F**ROM the overflowing of the Gall, or rather want of the Gall, which is the vessell of choller, spring many mortall diseases, especially the Yellowes, which is an extreme faint mortall sicknesse, if it be not prevented betime: the signes are yellownesse of the eyes and skin, and chiefly underneath his upper lip next unto his foreteeth, a sudden and faint falling down by the high way, or in the stable, and an universall sweat over all the body. The cure is, first to let the horse blood in the neck, in the mouth and under the eyes; then take two penny-worth of *Saffron*, which being dried and made into fine powder, mixe it with sweet butter, and in manner of a pill give it in balls to the horse, three mornings together; let his drink be warme, and his hay sprinkled with water: A quart of a strong decoction of *Selladine* helps it also.

The Cure.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*Of the sicknesse of the Spleen.*

**T**He Spleen which is the vessell of melancholly; when it is overcharged therewith grows painfull, hard and great, in such sort, that sometimes it is visible. The signs to know it, is much groaning, hasty feeding, and a continuall looking to his left side only. The cure is *Agrimony*; and boyle a good quantity of it in the water, which the horse shall drink; and chopping the

The Cure.

the leaves small ; mixe them very well with sweet *May butter*, and give the horse two or three good round balls thereof, in the manner of Pills,

## CHAP. XXIII.

*Of the Dropisie or evill habit of the body.*

The Cure.

**T**He dropisie is that evill habit of the body, which ingendred by surfeits and unreasonable labour, altereth the colours and complexions of horses, and changeth the haire in such an unnaturall sort, that a man shall not know the beast, with which he hath been most familiar. The cure is to take a handfull or two of *Wormwood*, and boyling it in Ale or Beere, a quart or better, give it the horse to drink luke-warme morning and evening, and let him onely drink his water at noon time of the day.

## CHAP. XXV.

*Of the Collicke, Belly-ake, and Belly-bound.*

The Cure.

**T**He Chollick or Belly-ake is a fretting, gnawing, or swelling of the Belly; or great bag, proceeding from windy humours, or from eating of green corne, or pulse, hot graine without salt or labour, or bread-dow-bak't: and belly-bound, is when a horse cannot dung. The cure of the Chollick or Belly-ake, is, to take good store of the hearb *Dill*, and boyle in the water you give your horse to drink, but if he cannot dung, then you shall boyle in his water good store of the hearb called *Fennigree*, and it will make him loofe without danger or hurting.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*Of the Laxe or Bloody-Flix.*

The Cure.

**T**He Laxe or Bloody-flix, is an unnaturall loosenesse in a horses body, which not being stayed, will for want of other excrement, make a horse void blood onely. The cure is, take a handfull of the herb *Shepheards-purse*, and boyle it in a quart of strong Ale, and when it is luke-warme, take the seedes of the hearbe *Woodrose* stamp; and put it therein, and give it the horse to drinke.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXVII.

*Of the falling of the Fundament.*

**T**His commeth through milke and weaknesse, and the cure is: Take *Town-cresses*, and having dried them to powder, The Cure, with your hand put up the fundament, and then strow the powder thereon; after it, lay a little Hony thereon, and then strow more of the powder, mixt with the powder of *Comin*, and it helpeth.

## CHAP. XXVIII.

*Of Bots and Wormes of all sorts.*

**T**He Bots and gnawing of wormes, is a grievous paine, and the signes to know them, is the horse oft beating his belly and tumbling and wallowing on the ground, with much desire to lye on his back. The cure is, take the leaves chopt of the hearb *Saven*, and mixe it with Honey and Butter, and make two or three balls thereof, make the horse swallow them downe, and it will help him. The Cure.

## CHAP. XXIX.

*Of the paine in the Kidneys, paine-pisse, or the Stone.*

**A**LL these diseases spring from one ground, which is onely gravell and hard matter gathered together in the Kidneys, and so stopping the conduits of Urine: the signes are onely that the horse will oft strain to pisse but cannot. The cure is to take a handfull of *Maiden-hair*, and steep it all night in a quart of strong Ale, and give it the horse to drink every morning till he be well: this will break any stone whatsoever in a horse. The Cure.

## CHAP. XXX.

*Of the Strangullion.*

**T**His is a sorenesse in the horses yard, and a hot burning smarting when he pisseth: the signes are, he will pisse oft, yet but a drop or two at once. The cure is, to boyle in the water which he drinketh, good store of the hearb *Mayb*, or *Hogs-fennell*, and it will cure him. The Cure.

## CHAP. XXXI.

*Of pissing blood.*

The Cure.

**T**His commeth with over-travelling a horse, or travelling a horse sore in the winter when hee goeth to grasse. The cure is, take *Aristolochia longa*, a handfull, and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and give it the horse to drinke luke-warme, and give him also rest.

## CHAP. XXXII.

*Of the Colt-evill, mattering of the yarde, falling of the yarde, shedding the seede.*

The Cure.

**A**LL these evils proceed from much lust in a horse: and the cure is, the powder of the hearbe *Avia*, and the leaves of *Bittony*, stamp them with white wine, to a moyst salve, and annoynt the sore therewith, and it will heal all imperfection in the yarde: but if the horse shed his seede, then beat Venice Turpentine and Sugar together, & give him every morning a good round ball thereof, untill the Flux stay.

## CHAP. XXXIII.

*Of the particular diseases in Mares, barrennesse, consumption, rage of love, casting Foales, hardnesse to foale, and how to make a Mare cast her Foale.*

**I**F you'l have your Mare barren, let good store of the hearb *Ag-nus castus* be boyled in the water she drinketh: If you would have her fruitfull, then boyl good store of *Mother-wort* in the water which she drinketh: If she loose her belly, which sheweth a consumption of the wombe, you shall then give her a quart of Brine to drinke, *Mugwort* being boyled therein. If your Mare through pride of keeping grow into extreame lust, so that she will neglect her food, through the violence of her fleshly appetite, as it is often seen amongst them, you shall house her for two or three dayes, and give her every morning a ball of Butter and *Ag-nus Castus* chopt together, if you would have a Mare to cast a Foale, take a handfull of *Dettony*; and boyl it in a quart of Ale, and it will deliver her presently. If she cannot Foale, take the hearb *Horse-mint*, and either dry it or stamp it, and take the powder

der or the juyce, and mixe it with strong Ale ; and give it the Mare, and it will help her: If your Mare from former bruilings or strokes be apt to cast her Foales, as many are, you shall keep her at grasse very warme, and once in a weeke, give her good warme mash of drink: this secretly knitteth beyond expectation.

## CHAP. XXXIII.

*Of drinking venome, as Horse-leaches, Hens-dung, or suchlike.*

**I**F your horse have drunk Horse-leaches, Hens-dung, feathers, or such like venomous thing, which you shall know by his panting, swelling, or scouring, you shall take the hearb *Sow-thistle*, and drying it, beate it into powder, and put three spoonfuls thereof into a quart of Ale, and give it the horse to drink.

## CHAP. XXXV.

*Of Suppositaries, Glysters, and Purgations.*

**I**F your horse by sicknesse, strickt dyer, or too vehement travell grow dry and costive in his body as it is ordinary, the easiest means in extremity to help him, is to give him a suppository: the best of which is, to take a candle of four in the pound, and cut off five inches at the bigger end, and thrusting it up a good way with your hand into his fundament, presently clap downe his tayle, and hold it hard to his tuell, a quarter of an houre, or halfe an houre: and then give him leave to dung ; but if this be not strong enough, then you shall give him a Glyster, and that is take foure handfulls of the hearb *Anise*, and boyle it in a pottle of running water, till halfe bee consumed, then take the decoction, and mixe it with a pint of Sallet-oyle ; and a pretty quantity of salt, and with a glyster-pipe give it, at his tuell. But if this bee too weak, then give him a purgation thus: Take twenty Raisins of the Sun without stones, and ten Figs slit, boyle them in a pottle of running water till it come to a jelly ; then mixe it with the powder of Lycoras, Anniseeds, and Sugar candy, till it be like paste; then make it into round balls, and roll it in sweet Butter, & so give it the horse, to the quantity of three Hen eggs.

The Cure.

*Of Needings and Frictions.*

CHAP. XXXVI.

**T**Here be other two excellent helps for sick horses; as Frictions and Needings: the first to comfort the outward parts of the body, when the vitall powers are astonished: the other to purge the head when it is stop't with phlegme, cold or other thick humours. And of frictions, the best is Vinegar and Patch-grease melted together, and very hot chaied into the horses body against the haire. And to make a horse neede, there is nothing better, than to take a bunch of Pellitory of Spaine, and binding it unto a stick, thrust it up a horses nostrills, and it will make him neede without hurt or violence.

CHAP. XXXVII.

*Of diseases in the eyes: as watry-eyes, blood-shotten eyes, dim eyes moon eyes, stroke in the eye, wart in the eye, inflammation in the eye, Pearle, Pin, Web, or Haw.*

The Cure.

**U**Nto the eye belongeth many diseases, all which have their true signes in their names, and as touching that which is watry, blood-shotten, dim, moone, stricken or inflamed, they have all one cure. The cure is, take Wormewood, and beat it in a Morter with the gall of a Full, straine it, and annoint the horses eyes therewith, and it is an approved remedy. But for the Wart, Pearle, or Pin or Web, which are evils growne in, and upon the eye, to take them off, take the juyce of the hearb Betin, and wash his eyes therewith, and it will weare the spots away. For the Haw every Smith can cut it out.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

*Of the Impostume in the eare, Pole euill, Fissula, swelling after blood-letting, any gald-back, canker in the Withers, Sit fast, Wens, Navell gals, or any hollow ulcer.*

The Cure.

**T**Hese diseases are so apparent and common, that they need no further description but their names, and the most certain cure is to take clay of a mud, or lome wall, without lime, the strawes and all, and boyling it in strong vinegar, apply it plaister wise

wife to the sore, and it will of its own nature searh to the bottom, and heale it: provided, that if you see any dead or proud flesh arise, that then you either eate or cut it away.

## CHAP. XXXIX.

*Of the Vives.*

**F**Or the Vives, which is an inflammation of the kirkels between the chap and the neck of the horse: take Pepper one penny worth, of *Swines grease* one spoonfull the juyce of a handfull of Rew, Vinegar two spoonfulls, mixe them together and then put it equally into both the horses eares, and then tye them up with two flat laces, then shake the eares, that the medicine may goe downe, which done, let the horse blood in the necke, and in the temple veines, and it is a certaine cure.

## CHAP. XL.

*Of the strangle, or any boyle, Botch, or other  
Impostume whatsoever.*

**A**LL these diseases are of one nature, being onely hard Byles or impostumes gathered together by evill humours, either between the chaps, or elsewhere on the body. The cure is, take *Sothernwood*, and dry it to powder, and with *Barley meale* and the yolke of an Egge, make it into a salve, and lay it to the Impostume, and it will ripen it, breake it, and heale it. The Cure.

## CHAP. XLI.

*Of the Canker in the Nose, or any other part of the body.*

**T**O heale any Canker in what part soever it be: Take the juyce of *Plaintain*, as much *Vinegar*, and the same weight of the powder of *Allum*, and with it annoint the sore twice or thrice a day, and it will kill it and cure it.

## CHAP. XLII.

*Of fanching of blood, whether it be at the nose, or  
proceed from any wound.*

**I**F your horse bleed violently at the nose, and will not be staid, then you shall take *Bittony*, and stamp it in a morter with bay-salt, or other white Salt, and stop it into the horses nose, or apply



ply it to the wound, and it will stanch it: but if you be suddenly taken; as riding by the high way or otherwise, and cannot get this hearb, you shall take any woollen cloath, or any felt hat, and with a Knife scrape a fine Lint from it, and apply it to the bleeding place, and it will stanch it presently.

## CHAP. XLIII.

*Of the diseases in the mouth, as bloody Rists, Ligs, Lampas, Camery, Inflammation, Tongue-hurt, or the Barbs.*

The Cure.

**I**F you find any infirmity in your horses mouth, as the bloody rists, which are chaps or rifts in the palate of the horses mouth, the ligs, which are little pustels or bladders within the horses lips: the Lampasse, which is an excreffion of flesh above the teeth; the Camery, which is little warts in the rooffe of the mouth: inflammations, which is blisters: barbs, which are two little paps under the tongue, or any hurt on the tongue by bit or otherwise you shall take the leaves of wormwood, and the leaves of *Shir-wit* and beat them in a mortar with a little hony, and with it annoynt the sores, and it will heale them: as for the Lampasse, they must be burnt away, which the ignorantest Smith can easily do.

## CHAP. XLIV.

*Of pain in the teeth, or loose teeth.*

**F**Or any pain in the teeth, take Pettony and seeth it in Ale or Vinegar till a half part be consumed, and wash all the gums therewith: but if they be loose, then only rub them with the leaves of *Elecampane* or *Horsehelme* after they have beene let blood, and it will fasten them.

## CHAP. XLV.

*Of the Crick in the neck.*

**F**Or the Crick in the neck, you shall first chafe it with the Friction before specified and then annoynt and bathe it with sope and vinegar, boyled together.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XLVI.

*Of the falling in the Crest, manginess in the Mane, or shedding of the haire.*

ALL these diseases proceed from poverty, milke, or over-riding; and the best cure of the falling of the Crest, is bloud-letting, and proud keeping, with store of meat; for strength and fatnesse ever will raise up the Crest, but if the mane be mangy, you shall annoint it with butter, and Brimstone, and if the haire fall away, then take *Southernwoode*, and burn it to ashes, then take those ashes, and mixing them with common oyle, annoint the place therewith, and it will bring hair presently, smooth, thick, and fair.

## CHAP. XLVII.

*Of pain in the Withers.*

A Horses withers are subject to many griefes and swellings which proceed from cold humours, sometimes from evil saddles, therefore if at any time you see any swelling about them you shall take the herb *Hearts-tongue* and boyle it with the oyle of *Roses*, and very hot apply it to the sore, and it will asswage it, or else break it and heal it.

## CHAP. XLVIII.

*Of swaying the back or weaknesse in the back.*

THESE two infirmities are dangerous, and may be eased, but never absolutely cured: therefore where you find them, take *Colewort* and boyle them in oyle, and mixing them with a little bean meale charge the back, and it will strengthen it.

## CHAP. XLIX.

*Of Itch in the tayl, or of the generall Scab and manginess, or of the Farcy.*

FOR any of these diseases, take fresh grease, and yellow *Arnike* mixe them together, and where the Manginess or Itch is, there rub it hard in, the sore being made raw: But if it be for Farcy then with a Knife slit all the Knots, both hard and soft, and then rub in the medicine: which done, tie up the Horse, so as he

may not come to bite himselfe, and then after he hath stood two or three hours, take old pisse and salt boyld together, provided alwayes that you first let him bloud, and take good store from him, and also give him every morning a strong scouring, or a strong purge, both which are shewed before.

## CHAP. L.

*Of any halting which commeth by straine, or stroke  
either before or behind from the shoulder  
or hippe, down to the hoofe.*

**T**Here be many infirmities which make a horse halt, as pinching the shoulder, wrench in the shoulder, wrench in the nether joynt, splatting the shoulder, shoulder pight, strains in joynts, and such like, all which since they happen by one accident, as namely, by the violence of some slip or strain, they may be cured by one medicine, and it is thus. After you have found where the griefe is, as you may do by griping and pinching every severall member, then where he most complaineth, there is his most griefe. You shall take (if the strain be new) Vinegar, *Bole-armoniack*, the whites of Eggs, and beane-flowre, and having beaten them to a perfect salve, lay them very hot to the sore place. and it will cure it, but if the strain be old, then take vinegar and butter, and melting them together with wheat bran, make it into a pulvis, and lay it to the sore as hot as may be, and it will without danger take away the grief.

## CHAP. LI.

*Of foundring in the feet.*

**O**F foundring there be two sorts, a dry and a wet : the dry foundring is incurable, the wet is thus to be helpt. First, pare all the soles of his feet so thin, that you may see the quick, then let him bloud at every toe, and let them bleed well, then stop the veine with tallow, and Rosen, and having tacked hollow shooes on his feet, stop them with Bran, Tarre, and Tallow, as boyling hot as may be, and renew it once in two dayes, for a week together, then exercise him much, and his feet will come to their true use and nimbleness.

## CHAP.

## CHAP. LII.

*Of the Splent, Curbe, Bode-spawne, or any knobby or bony excreffion or Ring-bone.*

**A** Splent is a bony excreffion under the Knee or the fore-leg, the Curbe is the like behind the hinder hough, the Spawne is the like on the inside of the hinder hough, and the Ring-bone is the like on the cronet of the hooft. And the cure is, first upon the top of the excreffion, make a slit with your Knife the length of a Barly-corn, or a little more, and then with a fine cornet raise the skin from the bone, and having made it hollow, the compasse of the excreffion, and no more; take a little lint, and dip it into the oyle of *Origannum*, and thrust it into the hole and cover the knob, and so let it bridle till you see it rot, and that nature callieth out both the medicine and the core. As for the Ring-bone you shall not need to scarifie and annoynt it with the oyle only.

## CHAP. LIII.

*Of the Malander, Solander, Pain-Scratches, Mellets, Moles, Crown scabs, and such like.*

**F**Or any of these Sorances, you shall take Verdigrease and soft grease, and grinding them together to an Oyntment, put it in a Box by it selfe; then take Wax, Hogs-grease, and Turpentine, of each alike, and being melted together, put that salve into another Box: then when you come to dresse the sore; after you have taken off the scab and made it raw, you shall annoynt it with your green salve of *Verdigrease* and fresh grease only for two or three dayes; it is a shurp salve, and will kill the cankerous humour: then when you see the sore look faire, you shall take two parts of the yellow salve, and one part of the green salve, and mixing them together, annoint the sore therewith till it be whole, making it stronger or weaker as you shall finde occasion,

## CHAP. LIV.

*Of an upper Attaint, or nether Attaint, or any hurt by over-reaching.*

**T**Hese Attaints are strokes or cuts by over-reaching either on the

the back sinew of the fore-legge, on the heels or nether joynts, and may be safely healed by the same former medicine and meane which healeth the *Malander* or *Selander*, in the former chapter: only for your over-reaches, you shall before you apply your salve lay the sore plain and open, without hollownesse, and wash it with beer and salt, or vinegar and salt.

## CHAP. LV.

*Of the infirmity of hoofs, as false quarters, loose hoofs, casting hoofs, hoofs bound, hoofs running, hoofs brittle, hoofs hurt, hoofs soft, hoofs hard, or generally to preserve hoofs.*

**T**He hoof is subject to many miseries: as first to false quarters, which cometh by pricking, and must be helpt by good shoeing, where the shoe must beare on every part of the foot, but upon the false quarters only. If the hoof be loose, annoint it with pitch of *Burgundy*, and it will knit it: if it be clean cast off; then pitch of *Burgundy* and tallow molten together, will bring a new, if it be bound or strained, it must be very well opened at the heels, the soal kept moyst, and the Cronet annointed with the fat of Bacon and Tarr. If the frush of the feet run with stinking matter, it must be stopt with Soot, Turpentine, and *Boalearmoniack* mixt together: if it be brittle or broken, then annoint it with pitch and Linseed Oyle, molten to a soft salve; if it be soft then stop it with Sope, and the ashes of a burnt Felt mixt together; if the hooves be hard, lay hot burning Cinders upon them, and then stop them with tow and tallow: and generally for the preserving of all good hooves, annoint them dayly with the sward or rinde of fat Bacon.

## CHAP. LVI.

*Of the blind-spaver, or hough-bony, or any other unnatural swelling, from what cause sever it proceedeth.*

**T**Hese two sorances, or pustels, or soft round swellings, the first on the inside of the hinder hough, and the other on the very huckle on the hough behind, they are soft and very sore, and the cure is: first to take up the veine above, and let it bleed only  
frem

from below, then having knit it faſt with two ſhoomakers ends on both ſides the ſlit, cut the veine in two peeces : then take Linſeed and bruife it in a mortar, then mixe it with Cow-dung and heat it in a frying pan, and ſo apply it to the ſwelling onely, and if it break and run, then heal it with a plaifter of pitch, and the horſe ſhall never be troubled with Spaven more: but if the ſwelling come by ſtraine or bruife, then take patch-greaſe, and melting it, annoynt the ſore therewith, holding a hot Iron near it to ſink in the greaſe, then fold a linnen cloath about it, and it will aſſwage all ſwellings whatſoever.

## CHAP. LVII.

*Of Wind-Galls.*

**T**Heſe are little blebs, or ſoft ſwellings on each ſide the Fetlock, procured by much travell on hard and ſtony wayes. The cure is to prick them and to let out the Jelly, and then dry up the ſore with a plaifter of pitch. The Cure.

## CHAP. LVIII.

*Of Enterfairing or Shackle-gall, or any gallings.*

**E**Nterfairing is hewing one leg on another, and ſtriking off the ſkin, it proceedeth from weakneſſe or ſtraightneſſe of the horſes pace: and Shackle-gall is any gall underneath the Fetlock. The cure is, to annoynt them, with Turpentine and Verdigreaſe mixt together, or Turpentine alone, if it rankle not too much. The Cure.

## CHAP. LIX.

*Hurts on the Cronet, as the Quitter-bone, or Marlong.*

**T**He Quitterbone is a hollow ulcer on the top of the cronet, and ſo is the Marlong, and the cure is: Firſt to taint it with Verdigreaſe untill you have eaten out the Core, and made the wound very clean : then you ſhall heal it up with the ſame ſalves that you heale the Scratches. The Cure.

## CHAP. LX.

*Of wounds in the foot, as gravelling, pricking, figge,  
retait or cloying.*

**I**F your horse have any wound in his foot, by what mischance  
soever, you shall first search it, and see that it be clear of any  
nayle poynt, or other splent to annoy it, then wash it very well  
with white Wine and Salt, and after taint it with the Oynt-  
ment called *Egyptiacum*, and then lay hot upon the taint with  
*Flax hurds*, *Turpentine*, *Oyle* and *Wax* mingled together, and an-  
noint all the top of the hooft and cronet with *Bolearmanick*  
and *Vinegar*: do this once a day untill the fore be whole.

## CHAP. LXI.

*To draw out a Stub, or Thorn.*

**T**AKE the hearb *Dettony*, and bruise it in a Morter with *Black  
sape*, and lay it to the fore, and it will draw out the splent,  
iron, thorn, or stub.

## CHAP. LXII.

*Of the Anbury, or Tetter.*

The Cure.

**T**HE *Anbury* is a bloody wart on any part of the horses body  
and the *Tetter* is a Cankerous ulcer like it: the cure of both  
is with a hot Iron to seare the one plain to the body, and to sca-  
rifie the other; then take the juyce of *Plantaine*, and mixe it with  
*Vinegar*, *Hony*, and the Powder of *Allome*, and with it annoint the  
Sore till it be whole.

## CHAP. LXIII.

*Of the Cords or String-halt.*

**T**HIS is an unnaturall bending of the sinews; which imper-  
fection, a horse bringeth into the world with him: and  
therefore it is certain it is incurable, and not painfull, but only  
an eye sore, yet the best way to keep it from worse inconveni-  
ence, is to bathe his limbs in the decoction of *Coleworts*.

CHAP.



## CHAP. LXIV.

*Of spur-galling, or fretting the skinne, and haire.*

**F**Or this there is nothing better then piss and Salt, with which wash the fore dayly.

## CHAP. LXV.

*Of healing any old sore or wound.*

**F**resh Butter, and the hearb *Amor*, chopt and beaten together to a salve will heale any wound, or any old sore.

## CHAP. LXVI.

*Of Sinews being cut.*

**I**F the Horses sinews be cut, take the leaves of wild *Nepe* or *Woodbine*, and beating them in a mortar with *May Butter*, apply it to the fore, and it will knit the sinews.

## CHAP. LXVII.

*Of eating away any dead flesh.*

**T**Ake *Stubwort*, and lap it in a red dock-leaf, and rost it in the *The Cure*. hot *Cinders*, and lay it to the fore, and it will eat away any dead flesh So will *Verdigrease*, burnt *Allome*, or *Lime*.

## CHAP. LXVIII.

*Of Knots in the joynts.*

**P**atch-grease applyed as is before shewed for swellings, will take away any hard Knots in the flesh, or upon the sinewes.

## CHAP. LXIX.

*Of venomous wounds, as biting with a mad Dogge, tusks of Bores, Serpents or such like.*

**F**Or any of these mortall or venomous wounds, take *Tarrow*, *Calamint*, and the grains of wheat, and beat them in a mortar with water of *Sothernwood*, and make it into a salve, and lay it to the fore, and it will heale it safely.

## CHAP. LXX.

*Of Lice or Nits.*

**T**His filthinesse of Vermine is bred in a horse through unnatural dislike and poverty: the cure is, take the juyce of *Beets* and

and *Stravesaker*, beaten together, and with it annoint the Horses Body over, and it will make him clean.

## CHAP. LXXI.

*Of defending a Horse from Flies.*

**T**AKE the juyce of *Pellitory of Spaine*, and mixing it with milk annoint the Horses belly therewith, and no flies will trouble him.

## CHAP. LXXII.

*Of broken bones, or bones out of joynt.*

**A**FTER you have placed the bones in their true places, take the *Ferosmund*, and beat it in a mortar with the oyle of *Swallows*, and annoint all the members; then splent it and role it up, and in fifteen dayes the bones will knit and be strong.

## CHAP. LXXIII.

*Of drying up Sores when they be a'most whole.*

**A**LLome burnt, unslackt Lime, the ashes of an old shooc-sole burnt, or Oyster-shells burnt; any of these simply by themselves, will dry up any sore, though never so moyst.

## CHAP. LXXIV.

*A most famous Receipt to make a Horse that is lean, and full of inward sicknesse, sound and fat in fourteen dayes having been often approved of.*

**T**AKE of wheat meal six pound, Anniseeds two ounces, Commin seeds six drammes, Carthamus one dram and a halfe, Fennegreek seeds one ounce two drams. Brimstone one ounce and a halfe, Sallet oyle one pint, Honey one pound and a halfe, white Wine foure pints: this must be made into paste, the hard simples being pounded into powder, and finely searst, and then kneaded together, and so made into balls as big as a mans fist, then every watering consume one of those balls into his cold water which he drinketh for morning and evening for fifteen dayes together, and if at the first he be dainty to drink the water yet care not, but let him fast till he drink it, and after he begins to take it, he will drink it with great greedinesse.

CHAP.

## CHAP. LXXV.

*How to make a white Starre.*

S Lit the Horses fore-head the length of your Starre, and then Sraise the skin up with a croner, and put in a plate of Lead as bigge as the Starre, and let it remain so two or three dayes together; and then let it out and presse downe the skin with your hand, that hair will fall away, and white will come in the place: or to scald the face or skinne with a sowre Apple roasted, will bring white haire: But to make a black Star, or a red Star in a Horses fore-head, I refer it for you to look and approve of my *Master-peece*, which belongeth onely to that for to be exactly discourfed of, that being only a generall cure of all Cattell.

*The end of the Horse.*

## The generall Cure and Ordering of the Bull, Cow, Calfe, or Oxe.

## CHAP. I.

*Of the Bull, Cow, Calfe, or Oxe, their shape and breed,  
use, choice, and preservation.*



Or as much, the Male of all Creatures are the principall in the breed and generation of things, and that the fruit which issueth from their Seed-participateth most with their outward shapes, and inward qualities, I think fittest in this place, where I intend to treat of Horned Cattell and

Neat, to speak first of the choice of a fair Bull, being the breeders principallest instrument of profit. You shall understand then, that of our English Cattell (for I will not speak of those in Italy, and other Forraine Countries, as other Authors do, and forget mine owne) the best are bred in *Yorke-shire, Darby-shire, Lancashire, Stafford-shire, Lincoln-shire, Gloucester-shire, and Somersetshire*

The Country  
for breed.

*shire*, though they were bred in *Yorke-shire*, *Darby-shire*, *Lanca-shire*, and *Stafford-shire*, are generally all black of colour, and though they whose blacknesse is purest, and their hairs like velvet, are esteemed best; they have exceeding large hornes, and very white with black tips; they are of stately shape, big, round, and well huckled together in every member, short joynted, & most comely to the eye, so that they are esteemed excellent in the Market: those in *Lincoln-shire* are for the most part Pide, with more white then the other colours, their horns little and crooked, of bodie exceeding tall, long, and large, lean and thin thighed, strong hooved, not apt to tur bait, and are indeed fittest to labour and draught. Those in *Somerset-shire*; and *Glocester-shire*, are generally of a bloud red colour, in all shapes like unto those in *Lincoln-shire*, and fittest for their uses. Now to mixe a race of these and the black ones together is not good, for their shapes & colours are so contrary that their issue are very uncomely: therefore, I would wish all men to make their breeds either simply from one and the same kind, or else to mixe *Yorke-shire*, with *Stafford-shire*, with *Lanca-shire*, or *Darby-shire* with one of the black races, and so likewise *Lincoln-shire* with *Somerset-shire*, or *Somerset-shire* with *Glocester-shire*.

Of not mixing  
and mixing of  
races.

The shape of  
the Bull.

Now for the shapes of your Bull; he would be of a sharp and quick countenance, his horns the larger the better, his neck fleshy, his belly long and large, his fore-head broad and curled, his eyes black and large, his ears rough within, and hair like velvet his muzzel large and broad at the upper lip, but narrow and small at the neather, his nostrils crooked within, yet wide and open, his dew-lap extending from his neather lip downe to his forebooths, large side, thin, and hairy, his breast rough and big, his shoulders large, broad, and deep, his ribs broad and wide, his back straight and flat even to the setting on of his tayle, which would stand high, his huckle bones round and fair appearing, making his buttocks square, his thighs round, his legs strait and short joynted, his Knees round and big, his hooves or claws long and hallow, his tayl long and bush-haired, his pisle round and also well Haired. These Bulls as they are for breed, so they are excellently good for the draught, only they naturally draw better fingle, like horses, then in the yoke, like Oxen: the reason as I suppose being because they can hardly be matcht in an equal manner.

The use of the  
Bull.

Now for the Cow, you shall chuse her of the same Country Of the Cow, with your Bull, and as near as may be of one colour, onely her and her shape bag or udder would ever be white, with four teats and no more her belly would be round and large, her forehead broad and smooth, and all other parts such as are before shewed in the male kind.

The use of the Cow is two fold, either for the Dairy or for Of her use. breed : the Red Cow giveth the best milk, and the black Cow bringeth forth the goodliest Calfe. The young Cow is the best for breed, yet the indifferent old are not to be refused. That Cow which giveth milke longest is best for both purposes, for she which giveth milke long dry, loseth halfe her profit, and is lesse fit for teeming: for commonly they are subject to feed, and that straineth the Womb or Matrix.

Now for calves : there are two wayes of breeding them, the Of Calves, one to let them run with their Dams all the year, which is best and their nour- and maketh the goodliest beast : the other to take them from riking. their Dams, after their first sucking, and so bring them up upon the finger, with floten milk, the cold only being taken away and no more; for to give a young Calfe hot milk, is present death, or very dangerous. If your Calfe be calved in the five dayes after the change, which is called the *Prime*, do not rear it, for most assuredly it will have the Sturdy, therefore preserve it only for the Butcher; also when you preserved those male Calves, which shall be Bulls, then geld the rest for Oxen, and the younger they are gelt the better : the best time for rearing of Calves is from *Michae-* Observations. *mas* till *Candlemas*. A Calfe would be nourished with milk twelve weeks, onely a fortnight before you wean it from milk, let the milk be mixt with water. After your Calfe hath drunk one moneth, you shall take the finest, sweetest, and softest hay you can get, and putting little wisps into cloven sticks, place them so as the Calfe may come to them and learn to eat Hay. After our Ladies day, when the weather is faire, you may turn your Calves to grasse, but by no meanes let it be ranke, but short and sweet, so that he may get it with some labour.

Now of the Oxe : you shall understand that the larger are the Of the Oxe best and most profitable, both for draught or feeding, for he is the and his use. strongest to indure labour, and best able to containe both flesh

Of his food  
for labour.

Oxen to feed  
for the Bnt-  
cher.

To preserve  
Cattell in  
health.

and tallow. Now for his shape it differeth nothing from that of the Bull, onely his face would be smooth, and his belly deeper. That Oxe is fittest for the yoke which is of gentle nature, and most familiar with the man. In matching your Oxen for the yoke, let them as near as may be, be of one height, spirit and strength, for the stronger will ever wrong the weaker, and the duller will injure him that is of freer spirit, except the driver be carefull to keep the dull Oxe to his labour. Oxen for the yoke would by no means be put beyond their ordinary pace: for violence in travell heats them, heat breeds surfeits, and surfeits those diseases which makes them unapt to feed, or for any other use of goodnesse. Your Oxe for the yoke will labour well with Barly straw, or Pease straw, and for blend fodder, which is Hay and Straw mixed together, he will desire no better feeding.

Now for your Oxe to feed, hee would as much as might be, be ever of lusty and young yeares, or if old yet healthfull and bruised, which you shall know by a good taile, and a good pyzell, for if the hair of one or both be lost then he is a waster, and he will be long in feeding. If you do see the Oxe, doth lick himselfe all over, it is a good signe that he is market-able and well fed, for it shews soundnesse. and that the beast taketh a joy in himself: yet whilst he doth so lick himself he feedeth not, for his own pride hindreth him, and therefore the Husbandman will lay the Oxes own dung upon his hide, which will make him leave licking and fall to his food. Now if you go to chuse a fat beast you shall handle his hindmost rib, and if it be soft and loose, like down, then it shews the Oxe is outwardly well fed; so doth soft huckle bones, and a big natch round and knotty; if his cod be big and full, it shews he is well tallowed, and so doth the crop behind the shoulders: if it be a Cow, then handle her navell, and if that be big, round and soft, surely she is well tallowed. Many other observations there are, but they be so well known, and common in every mans use, that they need no curious demonstration.

Now for the preservation of these Cattell in good and perfect health. it shall be meet that for the young and lusty, and indeed generally for all sorts, except Calves, to let them bloud twice in the year, namely the Spring and Fall, the Moon being in any of the

the lower signes, and also to give them to drink of the pickle of *Olives* mixed with a head of *Garlick* bruised therein; and for your Calves, be only carefull that they go not too soon to grasse, and smal danger is to be feared. Now notwithstanding all a mans carefulnesse, Beasts dayly doe get infirmities; and often fall into mortall extremities: peruse therefore these Chapters following, and you shall find cure for every particular disease.

## CHAP. II.

*Of the Fever in Cattell.*

**C**Attell are most subject unto a Fever, and it commeth either from surfeit of blood, being raw, and musty, or from flux of cold humours ingendred by old keeping: the signs are trembling, heavy eyes, a foaming mouth, and much groaning: and the cure is, you shall let him blood, and then give him to drink a quart of *Ale*, in which is boyled three or four roots of *Plantaine*, and two spoonfulls of the best *London Treacle*, and let his Hay be sprinkled with water.

The Cure.

## CHAP. III.

*Of any inward sicknesse in Cattell.*

**F**Or any inward sicknesse or drooping in Cattell, take a quart of strong *Ale*, and boyl it with a handfull of *Wormwood*, and halfe a handfull of *Rew*; then straine it, and adde to it two spoonfulls of the juyce of *Garlicke*, and as much of the juyce of *House-leek*, and as much *London Treacle*, and give it the beast to drinke, being no more but luke-warme.

## CHAP. IV.

*Of the Disease in the head, is the Sturdy, or turning-evill.*

**T**His disease of the Sturdy is known by a continuall turning about of the Beast in one place; and the cure is to cast the Beast, and having made his feet fast, to slit the upper part of his forehead crosse-wise, about four inches each way, then turning up the skin, and laying the skull bare, cut a piece out of the skull two inches square, or more then look; and next unto the panicle of the brain, you shall see a bladder lye full of water and blood, which

The Cure.



which you shall very gently take out, and throw away; then anoint the place with warme fresh butter, turne downe the skin and with a needle and a little red silke stich it close together; then lay on a hot playster of Oyle, Turpentine, Wax, and a little Rozen melted together with Flax-hurds; and so folding warme woollen cloath about the head, let the beast rise, and to remain three or four dayes ere you dresse it again, and then heal it up like another wound, only observe in this cure, by no means touch the braine, for that is mortall, & then the help is both common, and most easie.

## CHAP. V.

*Of Diseases in the eyes of Cattell, as the Haw, a Seroak, Inflammation, Weeping, or the Pinne or Webbe.*

**F**OR any generall sorenesse in the Eyes of Cattell, take the water of *Eye-bright*, mixt with the juyce of *House-leeke*, & wash them therewith, and it will recover them: but if a Haw breed therein, then you shall cut it out, which every simple Smith can do. But for a Seroak, Inflammation, Pin or Web, which breeds excressions upon the eyes; take a new laid Egge, and put out half the white; then fill it up with Salt, and a little Ginger, and roste it extream hard in hot Cinders: which done, beat it to powder shell and all; but before you roast it, wrap it in a wet cloath, and put of this powder into the beafts eye, and it will heal and cure it.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of diseases in the mouth, as barbs under the tongue, blain on the tongue, teeth loose, or tongue venomed.*

**T**Hose Barbs, or paps which grow under the tongues of Cattell, and being inflamed do hinder them from feeding, you shall with a kneen pair of sheers cut away close by the flesh, and if they bleed much (as they will doe if they be rank) you shall then with a hot red bodkin seare them, and drop on the top of the seared places a drop or two of Rozen and butter mixt together; but if they bleed not, then onely rub them with Sage and Salt, and they will heal. Now for the Blain on the tongue, of some called the Tin-blain, it is a blister which groweth at the  
rootes

roots of the tongue, and commeth through heat of the stomack and much chafing, and is oft very mortall, for it will rise so suddenly and so big that it will stop the wind of the Beast. The Cure is, to thrust your hand into the mouth of the beast, and drawing out his tongue, with your nayl to break the blister, and then to wash the fore place with strong brine, or Sage, Salt and water: if you find more blisters then one, break them all, and wash them, and it is a present cure. Now for loose teeth, you shall let the beast blood in his gums, and under his tayle, then wash his chaps with Sage, and woodbine leaves, boyld in brine: lastly, if the tongue be venomd, which y<sup>e</sup> u shall know by the unnaturall swelling thereof, you shall take Plantain and boiling it, with Vinegar and Salt, wash the tongue therewith, and it will cure it,

The Cure.

## CHAP. VII.

*Of diseases in the neck, as being galled, bruised, swollen, out of joynt or having the Closh.*

**I**F any Oxes neck be galled, bruised, or swollen with the yoke; take the leaves of round *Aristolochia*, and beating them in a Morter with tallow, or fresh grease, annoint the fore place therewith, and it will not only heal it, but any strain in the neck, even if the bone be a little disordered. Now for the *Closh* or *Clowse* which causeth a Beast to pill and loose the hair from his neck, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainy weather: you shall take the ashes of an old burnt shooe, and strew it upon the neck, and then rub it over with Tallow and Turpentine mixt together.

## CHAP. VIII.

*Of the Pestilence Gargill, or Murrain in Beasts.*

**T**HIS Pestilence or Murraine amongst Beasts is bred by divers occasions; as from ranknesse of blood, or feeding, from corruption of the ayre, intemperatenesse of the weather, inundation of floods, or the infection of other Cattell: much might be said of the violence and mortality thereof, which hath utterly unfurnished whole Countries; but to go to the cure, you shall give to all your Cattell, as well the sound as sick, this medicine which never failed to preserve as many as have taken it: take of old Urine a quart, and mixe it with a handfull of Hens dung dissolved therein, and let your beast drink it.

The Cure.

CHAP.

## CHAP. IX.

*Of the misliking, or leanness of Beasts.*

**I**F your beast fall into any unnaturall mislike or leanness which you shall know by the discolouring of his hair; you shall then cause him first to be let bloud, and after take sweet butter, and beat it in a mortar, with a little *Myrrhe*, and the shaving of *Ivory*, and being kept fasting, make him swallow downe two or three balls thereof; and if it be in the Winter, feed him with sweet Hay; if in the summer, put him to grasse. —

## CHAP. X.

*Of the disease in the Guts, as Flux, Costivenesse, Cholick, and such like.*

**I**F your Beast be troubled with any sore lax; or bloody flux, you shall take a handfull of the seeds of *Wood-rose*, and being dried and beaten to powder, brew it with a quart of strong Ale and give it the beast to drink. But if he be too dry or costive in his body, then you shall take a handfull of *Fenugreek*, and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and give him to drink; but for any cholick or belly-ake, or gnawing of the guts, boyle in the water which he drinketh good store of oyle, and it will help him.

## CHAP. XI.

*Of pissing of Bloud.*

**I**F your Beast pisse bloud, which commeth either of over-labouring, or of hard and sower feeding, you shall take *Shepherds-purse*, and boyl it in a quart of red wine, and then strain it, and put to it a little *Cinamon*, and so give it the beast to drink.

## CHAP. XII.

*Of dropping nostrils, or any cold in the head.*

**I**F your Beasts nostrils run continually, which is a signe of cold in the head, you shall take *Butter* and *Brimstone*, and mixing them together, annoynt two Goose-feathers therewith, and thrust them up into the nostrills of the Beast, and use thus to doe every morning till they leave dropping.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIII.

*Of any swelling in a Beast whatsoever.*

**I**F your beast have any outward swelling, bathe it with oyle and vinegar exceeding hot and it will asswage it : but if the swelling be inward, then boyle round *Aristolochia* in his water,

## CHAP. XIV.

*Of the Worme in the tayle.*

**T**Here is a Worme which will breed in the tayle of a beast, and doth not only keep him from feeding, but also eateth away the haire of the tayle and disfigureth the beast. The cure The Cure. is, to wash the tayle in strong Lye made of Urine and Ash wood-akes and that will kill the worme, and also heal and dry up the fore.

## CHAP. XV.

*Of any Cough, or shortnesse of breath in Cattell.*

**I**f your beast be troubled with the Cough, or shortness of breath you shal give him to drink divers mornings together a spoonfull or two of Tarr, dissolved in a quart of new milke, and a head of Garlick clean pill'd and bruised.

## CHAP. XVI.

*Of any Impostume, Bile, or Botch in a Beast.*

**I**F your beast be troubled with any Impostume, Bile, or Botch you shall take Lilly roots and boyl them in milk till they be soft, so that you may make them like pap : then being very hot clap them to the sore, and then when it comes to be soft, open it with a hot iron, and let out the filth, then heal it up with Tar, Turpentine, and Oyle, mixt together.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Of diseases in the sinewes, as weaknesse, stiffnesse or sorenesse.*

**I**F you find by the unnimble going of your beast, that his sinewes are weak, shrunk or tender: Take *Mallows* and *Chickweed* and boyle them in the Dregs of Ale or in Vinegar, and being

M

very

very hot, lay it to the offended member, and it will comfort the sinewes.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*Of the generall scab, particular scab itch, or scurfe in Cattell,*

**I**F your Beast be troubled with some few scabs here and there on his body, you shall only rub them off, and annoynt the place with black Sope and Tar, mixt together, and it will heale them. But if the scab be universall over the body, and the scabs mixt with a dry scurfe, then you shall first let the beast bloud, after rub off the scabs and scurfe till the skin bleed, then wash it with old urine and green Copperas together, and after the bathing is dry, annoynt the body with Bores-grease, and Brimstone mingled together.

## CHAP. XIX.

*Of the hide-bound, or dry skin in Cattell.*

The Cure.

**T**His grieve commeth of over-much labour and evill keeping, and above all other Beasts your *Lincolnshire* Oxen are subject unto it, the signes are a discoloured and hard skin, with much leanness: the cure is, to let him bloud, and to give him to drink a quart of good strong Ale brewed with *Myrrhe*, and the powder of *Bayberries*, or for want of berries the *Bay-tree* leaves; and then keep him warme and feed him with Hay that is a little Mow-burnt, and only looketh red, but is not dusty or mouldy, for that will get him an appetite to drinke and drinking will loosen his skin.

## CHAP. XX.

*Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the lung grown*

**T**He Lungs of a Beast are much subject to sicknesse, as may appear by much panting, and shortnesse of breath, the signes being a continuall coughing, but that which is before prescribed for the Cough, will cure all these, only for a Beast which is Lung-grown, or hath his Lungs growne to his side, which commeth through some extreame drought taken in the summer season, and is known by the cough, hoarse, or hollow coughing; you shall take a pint of *Tanners oze*, and mixe it with a pint of new milke, and

and one ounce of brown Sugar-candy, and give it the beast to drinke, this hath been found a present cure; or to give him a ball as big as a mans fist, of Tar and Butter mixt together, is a very certaine cure.

## CHAP. XXI.

*Of biting with a mad Dog, or any other venomous Beast.*

**I**F your Beast be bitten with a mad Dog, or any other venomous Beast, you shall take *Plantain*, and beat it in a mortar with *Bolearmoniacke*, *Sanguis Draconis*, Barly meale, and the whites of Eggs, and playster-wise lay it to the sore, renewing it once in fourteen hours.

## CHAP. XXII.

*Of the falling down of the pittance of a Beasts mouth.*

**L**Abour and drougt will make the palate of a Beasts mouth to fall downe, which you shall know by a certaine hollow changing in his mouth when he would eate, also by his sighing The Cure. and a desire to eate but cannot. The ordinary cure is, you shall cast the Beast, and with your hand thrust it up; then let him bloud in the pittance, and annoint it with hony and salt; and then put him to grasse, for he may eate no dry meat.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*Of any griefe or paine in the hooft of a Beast, and of the Foule.*

**T**Ake *Mugwort*, and beat it in a mortar with hard *Tallow*, and apply it to the hooft of the beast, and it will take away any grief whatsoever. But if he be troubled with that disease, which is called the *Foule*, and commeth most commonly by treading in mans ordure, it breedeth a forenesse and swelling between the cloyes; you shall for the cure cast the beast, and with a Hay rope rub him so hard betweene the same, that you make him bleed, then annoint the place with *Tar*, *Turpentine*, and *Kitchin-fee*, mixt together, and keep him out of the dirt, and he will soone be whole. The Cure.

## CHAP. XXIV.

*Of bruising in generall, on what part of the body  
soever they be.*

**T**AKE *Brooklime* the lesse, and fry it with tallow, and so hot lay it to the bruise, and it will either expell it, or else ripen it, break it, and heale it, as hath been often approved.

## CHAP. XXV.

*Of swallowing downe Hens-dung, or any poysonous thing.*

**I**F your beast have swallowed downe Hens-dung Horle-leeches, or any other poysonous thing, you shall take a pint of strong vinegar, and half so much oyle; or sweet butter, and two spoonfulls of *London-treacle*; and mixing them together on the fire, give it the beast warm to drink, and it will cure him.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*Of killing Lice or Ticks.*

The Cure.

**B**EASTS that are bred in Woods under dropping of trees, or in barren and unwholesome places are much subject to Lice, Ticks, and other Vermine. The cure whereof is to annoint their body with fresh Grease, Pepper, Stavefaker, and Quicksilver, beaten together untill the Quicksilver be slain.

## CHAP. XXVII.

*Of the Dewboln, or generall Gargill.*

**H**OWSOEVER some of our English Writers are opinioned, this *Dewboln* or generall Gargill, is a poysonous and violent swelling, beginning at the neather part of the *Dewlap*; and if it be not prevented, the swelling will ascend upward to the throat of the Beast, and then it is incurable: therefore for the preservation of your beast, as soon as you see the swelling appear, cast the beast and slit the swelled place of the *Dewlap*, at least four inches in length; then take a handfull or two of *Speare-grasse*, or *Knot-grasse*, and thrusting it into the wound, stitch it up close; then annoynt it with Butter and Salt, and so let it rot and wear away of it self: if you perceive that his body be swel'd, which is asigne that the poyson is dispersed inwardly, then it shall be good.



good to give him a quart of *Ale* and *Rew* boyl'd together, and to chafe him up and down well, both before and after.

## CHAP. XXVIII.

*Of the losse of the Cud.*

**A** Beast will many times through carelesnesse in chewing, lose his Cud, and then mourn and leave to eate: The certain cure whereof is to take a little fowre *Leaven* and *Salt*, and beating it in a morter with mans *Urine* and *Lome*, make a pretty big ball, and force him to swallow it downe, and it will recover his Cud.

The Cure.

## CHAP. XXIX.

*Of killing of all sorts of Wormes, either in the Oxe, Cow, or Calfe.*

**T**Here is nothing killeth Wormes in the bodies of cattell sooner then *Savin* chopt small, and beaten with sweet *Butter*, and so given in round balls, to the beast; nor any thing maketh them void them so soone as sweet *Wort* and a little black *Sope*, mixt together, and given the beast to drink.

## CHAP. XXX.

*Of the vomiting of Blood.*

**T**His disease commeth of the ranknesse of blood got in fruitful Pastures after hard keeping, insomuch that you shall see the blood flow from their mouthes. The cure is, first to let the beast blood, and then give to drink *Bolearmouiack* and *Ale* mixt together,

The Cure.

## CHAP. XXXI.

*Of the Gout in Cattell.*

**I**F your beast be troubled with the Gout, which you shall know by the sudden swelling of his joynts, and falling againe, you shall take *Gallingall*, and boyle it in the dregs of *Ale* and sweet *Butter*, and pultis-wise lay it to the offended member.

## CHAP. XXXII.

*Of Milting of a Beast.*

**M**ilting is when a beast will oft fall, and oft rise, as he is at his labour, and cannot indure to stand any while together: it proceeds from some stroke or bruise either by cudgill or other blunt weapon: And the cure is, not to raise him suddenly, but to give him *Ale*, and some stone *Pitch* mixt very well together to drink.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXXIII.

*Of provoking a Beast to piss.*

**I**F your Beast cannot piss, steep *Smalage*, or the roots of *Raddish* in a quart of *Ale*, and give it him to drink, and it presently helpeth.

## CHAP. XXXIV.

*Of the over-flowing of the gall in Beasts.*

**T**He over-flowing of the Gall, is ever known by the yellow-nesse of the skin, and the eyes of the beast : And the cure is, to give him a quart of Milk, Saffron, and Turmerick mixt together, to drink after he hath been let blood, and to do three mornings together.

## CHAP. XXXV.

*Of a Beast that is goared, either with a stake, or the horn of another Beast.*

**T**Ake Turpentine and Oyle, and heat them on the coals, and then taint the wound therewith, and it will heal it.

## CHAP. XXXVI.

*Of a Cow that is whethered.*

**T**His disease is, when a Cow after her calving cannot cast her cleaning, and therefore to compell her to cast it, you shall take the juyce of *Betony*, *Mugwort*, and *Mallows*, of each three spoonfuls, and mixe it with a quart of *Ale*, and give it the beast to drink : and also give her to eat scorched Barley, and it will force her to avoid her burthen suddenly.

## CHAP. XXXVII.

*Of drawing out stubs or thornes.*

**T**Ake black Snailles and black Sope, and beat them to a salve and apply them to the sore, and it will draw the grieve to be apparent.

## CHAP. XXXVIII.

*Of purging of Cattell.*

**T**Here is nothing doth purge a Beast so naturally, as the green weedy grasse which groweth in Orchards under trees, nor any medecine doth purge them better than *Tar*, *Butter*, and *Sugar-candy*, mixt together, and given in balls as big as an Hens Egge.

## CHAP. XXXIX.

*Of being shrew-run, or shrew bitten.*

**A** Shrew Mouse, which is a Mouse with short uneven legs, and a long head like a Swine, is venomous, and if it bite a Beast, the sore will swell and rankle, and put the Beast in danger; but if it only run over a Beast; it feebleth his hinder parts, and maketh him unable to go: The cure then for being shrew bitten, is the same which is formerly shewed for the biting of other venomous Beasts: But if he be shrew-run, you shall only draw him under, or bear him with a bramble, which groweth at both ends in the Furrows of Corn lands:

## CHAP. XL.

*Of faintnesse in Labour.*

**I**F your Beast in his labour, and heat of the day chance to faint; you shall loose him, and drive him to the running stream to drink, and then give him two or three Ospines full of parch'd Barly to eat, and he will labour fresh again.

## CHAP. XLI.

*Of breeding Milke in a Cow.*

**I**F your Cow after her calving cannot let down her Milke: you shall give her a quart of strong Posset-Ale, mixed with *Annis-seeds*, and *Coliander-seeds*, beaten to powder, to drink every morning, and it will not onely make her milke spring, but also increase it wonderfully.

## CHAP. XLII.

*Of Bones out of joynt, or bones broken.*

**I**F any Beast have a bone broken, or misplaced, after you have set it right & in his true place, you shall wrap a plaister about it, made of *Burgundy-pitch*, *Tallow*, and *Linsced-oyle*, and then splent it, and let it remain unbound 15. dayes, and it will doe much good.

## CHAP. XLIII.

*Of the Rot in Beasts.*

**I**F your Beast be subiect to rottenesse, which you may know by his leanness, milke, and continually scowring behind: you shall take *Bay-berries*, beaten to powder, *Myrrhe*, *Ivy-leaves*, *Elder-leaves*, and *Feather-few*, a good lump of dry clay, and *Bay-salt*, mixe these together in strong Urine, and being warme, give the

the beast half a pint thereof to drink, and it will knit and preserve them.

## CHAP. XLIV.

*Of the Pantas.*

**T**He Pantas is a very faint disease, and maketh a beast to sweat shake, and pant much. The cure is, to give him Ale and Urine, mixt together, a little foot and a little earning to drink two or three mornings before you labour him.

## CHAP. XLV.

*Of all manner of Wounds in Beasts.*

**T**O cure any Wounds in beasts, given by edge-tooles, or otherwise, where the skin is broke; take Hogs-grease, Tar, Turpentine, and Waxe, of each a like quantity, and a quarter so much Verdigrease, and melt them altogether into one salve, and apply it to the wound, by spreading it upon a cloath, and it will heal it without any rank or dead flesh.

*The end of the Bull, Oxe, Cow, and Calfe, &c.*



## OF SHEEPE.

## CHAP. I.

*Of Sheepe in generall, their use, choyce, shape  
and preservation.*



**T**O enter into any longer discourse of praise or profit of Sheep, or to shew my reading by relation of the Sheep of other Countries, were frivolous; because I am to write much in a very little Paper, and I speak only to my Countrey-men, the English, who desire to learne and know their own profit. Know then that

that whosoever will stock himself with good sheep, must look into the nature of the soyle in which he liveth: For sheep according to the Earth and Ayre in which they live, doe alter their nature and properties: The barren sheep becomming good, in good soyles, and the good sheep barren in evill soyles. If then you desire to have sheep of a curious fine staple of Woole, from whence you may draw a thread as fine as silk, you shall see such in *Herefordshire*, about *Lempster* side, and other speciall parts of that Country; in that part of *Worcestershire*, joyn- ing upon *Shrophire*, and many such like places: yet these sheepe are very little of bone, black faced, and bear a very little burthen, The sheep upon *Cotfall* hills are of better bone, shape, and burthen, but their staple is coarser and deeper. The sheep in that part of *Worcestershire* which joyneth on *Warwickshire*, and many parts of *Warwickshire*, all *Leistershire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and part of *Northamptonshire*; and that part of *Nottinghamshire* which is exempt from the Forrest of *Sherwood*, beareth a large boned sheep of the best shape, and deepest staple; chiefly if they be Pasture sheep, yet is their Wool coarser then that of *Cotfall*. *Lincolshire* especially in the salt Marshes, have the largest sheep, but not the best Wool, for their legs and bellies are long and naked, & their staple is coarser then any other: The sheep in *Yorkshire*, and so Northward, are of reasonable big bone, but of a staple rough and hairy, and the welsh sheep are of all the worst, for they are both little, and of worse staple; and indeed are praised onely in the dish, for they are the sweetest Mutton.

If now, knowing the natures and properties of the sheep of every Countrey, you go about to stock your ground, be sure to bring your sheep from a worse soile to a better, and not from a better to a worse. The Leare, which is the earth on which a sheep lyeth, and giveth him his colour, is much to be respected: the red Leare is held the best; the duskyish, inclining to a little rednesse is tolerable; but the white or dirty Leare is stark naught. In the choice therefore of your sheepe, chuse the biggest boned, with the best wool; the staple being soft, greasie, well curled and close together, so that a man shall have much adoe to part it with his fingers. These sheep besides the bearing of the best burthen, are always the best Butchers ware, and go soonest away in the Mar-

Of the choice  
of sheep.

Of the Leare.

The shape of a  
Sheep.

ket. Therefore, in the choice of sheep for your breed, have a principall respect to your Rams, for they ever mar or make a flock : let them as near as you can, have these properties or shapes First. large of body in every generall part, with a long body, and a large belly, his fore-head would be broad, round, and well rising, a cheerfull large eye, strait short nostrils, and a very small mazel; by no means any horns, for the dodder sheep is the best breeder, and his issue never dangereth the Dam in yeanning, as the horned sheep do: besides, those sheep which have no hornes, are of such strength of head, that they have oft been seen to kill those sheep which have the largest horns and best wrinkled : A sheep would have a large upright neck, somewhat bending like the neck of a horse, a very broad back, round buttocks, a thick tayle, and short joynted legs small, clean and nimble his wool would be thick, and deep, covering his belly all over; also his face, and even to his nostrils, and so downward to his very knees and hinder houghs. And thus according to the shape, properties, and soyl, from whence you chuse your Rames, chuse the rest of your flock also.

When Ewes  
should bring  
forth.

The best time for your Ewes to bring forth their young ones is, if they be Pasture sheepe, about the latter end of *April*, and so untill the beginning of *June* ; but if they be Field-sheep, then from the beginning of *January* till the end of *March*, that their Lambs may be strong and able before *May* day to follow their Dams over the rough Fallow-lands, and Water-furrowes, which weak Lambs are not able to doe ; and although you yeane thus early in the Winter, when there is no grasse springing, and the sharpnesse of the weather also be dangerous, yet the Husbandman must provide shelter and sweet fodder, and the Shepheard with great vigilance be stirred at all hours to prevent evils, for the reasons before shewed, and though the Ewe at the first be scant of Milk, yet as the warme weather increaseth, and the grasse beginneth to spring so will her milk spring also.

Ordering  
Lambes.

Now for your Lambs: about *Michaelmas* you shal seperate the male from the female ; and having chosen out the worthiest, which you meanto keep for Rams, put them aside, and then gueld the rest, which every orderly Shepheard can doe sufficiently, for there is no danger in guelding young Lambs. The first year a male Lamb is called a weather Hog, and a small Lamb

an

an Ewe Hog : the second year the male is a Weather, and the female a Theafe, and then shee may be put the Ramme : but if you let her go over that year also, then she is a double Theafe, and will both her selfe be the goodlier Sheep, and also bring forth the goodlier Lambe ; whence it comes, that the best Sheep masters, make more account of the double Theafe then of any other breeder.

You shall observe never to sheare your Lambs till they be full  
 Hogs: you shall ever wash three dayes before you sheare : the best Needfull Observations  
 time of shearing is from *June to August*. Ewes are ever good breeders from three years old till their mouths break. If you would have your Ewes bring forth male Lambes, note when the North-wind bloweth, and driving your flock against the wind let your Rammes ride as they go, and this will make the Ewes to conceive Male Lambs : so likewise, if you would have female Lambs, put your Rams to the Ews when the wind bloweth out of the South.

Now for the general preservation of sheep, feed them as much as you can upon high grounds, which are dry and fruitfull, the grasse sweet, yet so short that it must be got with much labour but if you must force-perforce feed upon low and moyst grounds which are infectious ; you shall not bring your sheep from the fold ( for I now speak to the honest English Husbandman ) untill the Sun be risen, and that the beams begin to draw the dew from the earth, then having let them forth, drive them to their place of feed, and there with your dog chase them up and downe till they be weary, and then let them either feed or take their rest, which they please. This chasing first, beateth away mill dews; and all other dews from the earth, as also those webs, kels, and flakes which lying on the earth, and a sheep licking them up do breed rottennesse : Also this chasing stirreth up that naturall heat in a sheep, which drinketh up, and wasteth the abundance of moysture, which else would turn to rottennesse. Besides, a sheep, being thus chased and wearied, will fall to his food more deliberately, and not with such greedinesse as otherwise he would, and also make choice of that meat which is best for his health. If a Shepheard once in a month, or alwayes when he hath occasion to handle his Sheep, rub their mouths with Bay-salt, it



is an excellent preservation against all manner of sicknesse, and very comfortable for a sheep also, for a sheep will very well live, and abate of his flesh by rubbing his mouth once a day with Bay-salt, only. Now, forasmuch as not withstanding these principles a sheep falleth into many infirmities; heereafter followeth the severall cures of all manner of diseases.

## CHAP. II.

*The signes to know a sound keepe, and an unsound keepe.*

**I**F a sheep be sound and perfect, his eye will be bright and cheerefull, the white pure without spot, & the strings red, his gums also will be red, his teeth white and even, his skin on his brisket will be red, and so will each side betwixt his body and his shoulder where Wooll grows not, his skin in generall will be loose, his Wool fast, his breath long, and his feet not hot: but if he be unsound, then these signes wil have contrary faces, his eyes will be heavy, pale, and spotted, his breast and gums white, his teeth yellow and foul, his Wool when it is pulled will easily part from his body; and when he is dead open him, and you shall find his belly full of water, his fat yellow, his Liver putrified, and his flesh moyst and watrish.

## CHAP. III.

*Of sicknesse in generall, or the Feaver amongst keepe.*

**C**hange of Pasture is a great cure for sick sheep; yet if you find any more particularly troubled then the rest, take *Puliot-Penny-Royall*, and stamping it, mixe the juyce with water and vinegar the quantity of halfe a pint, and give it the sheep with a horne, luke-warme; and by no means let the sheep be much cha't: Also in these sicknesse the shepherd must have a great care to note from whence the disease groweth: if it proceed from cold, then to drive his sheep to shelter; if from heat, then to feed them in shady and coole places.

## CHAP. IV.

*Of the generall Scab, or Itch in keepe.*

**T**his generall Scab or Itch in sheep, is of all diseases the most common among them; proceeding from rainy and wet weather, which falling upon their skins, if they happen to be chaft or heated after, they presently break forth into the scabs which you shall know by a white filthy scurfe sticking upon their

their skins: and the most usuall medicine for the same, which all shepheards use, is to annoint the place with Tar, and Grease, mixt together; but if upon the first appearance of the itch, you steep *Puliole-royall* in water, and wash the skinne therewith, it will preserve them from running into the Scabbe.

## CHAP. V.

*Of kill'ng Maggots in Sheep.*

**I**F a Sheep be troubled with Maggots, you shall take *Goose-grease*, *Tarre*, and *Brimstone*, and mixe them together on the fire; and then annoint the place therewith, and it will kill the Maggots.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of the red Water.*

**T**He red Water is a poysonous disease in sheep, offending the heart, and is indeed as the pestilence amongst other Cattell, therefore when you finde any of your sheepe infected therewith you shall first let him bloud in the foot betweene the clawes; and also under the tayle, and then lay to the fore places *Rew* or *Woomwood* beaten with *Bay-salt*, and it helpeth.

## CHAP. VII.

*Of Lung-sicknesse, or any cough or cold.*

**I**F your sheepe be troubled with any sicknesse in his Lungs, which you shall know by his coughing & shortnesse of breath, you shall take *Busilago* or *Coltsfoot* and *Lungwort*, and stamping them, strain the juyce into a little hony and water, and give it the sheep to drink.

## CHAP. VIII.

*Of the Worme in the Claw of the Sheepe, or any other part.*

**T**His worme breedeth commonly before between the clawes of the foot: but wheresoever it breedeth it is known by the head, which is like a tuft of haire, and will stick forth in a bunch. The cure is to slit the foot and draw out the worme without breaking it: and then annoynt the place with *Tarre* and *Tallow* mixt together, for *Tar* simply of it selfe will draw too much. The Cure. =

## CHAP. IX.

*Of the Wildfire in Sheepe.*

**T**His disease which is called the Wildfire, is a very infectious sicknesse, and will indanger the whole flock; but howsoever incurable.

incurable it is held, yet it is certaine, that if you take *Chervile*, and stamping it with old *Ale*, make a salve thereof, and annoynt the sore therewith, it wil kill the fire, and set the sheep safe : and though some, for this disease, bury the first infected Sheep alive, with his heels upward, before the sheep-coat dore, yet this medicine hath been ever more effectual.

## CHAP. X.

*Of the disease of the Gall, or Choler, Jaundise, and such like.*

The Cure.

THESE diseases are known, by the yellownesse of the sheeps skinne : and the cure is, to take *Plantain* and *Letise*, and stamping them together, mixe their juice with vinegar, and give halfa pint to a sheep, to drink.

## CHAP. XI.

*Of the tough fleame, or stopping in Sheepe.*

IF your sheep be stopt in the head, breast, or wessand, either with tough fleame or other cold humours, which you shall know by the running of the nostrils then take the powder of *Puliot-royal*, and mixing it with clarified Hony, dissolve it in warme water the quantity of half apint, and give it the Sheepe to drink, and it will loosen the fleame.

## CHAP. XII.

*Of bones broken in sheep, or bones out of joint.*

IF your Sheep chance to break a legge, or have any other bone misplaced, you shall after you have set it straight and right againe, first bathe it with oyle and Wine, and then dipping a cloath in molten *Patchgrease*, roul it about, and splint it as occasion shall serve, and so let it remain nine dayes, and dresse it againe, and at the end of the next nine dayes, the sheep will be able to goe.

## CHAP. XIII.

*Of any sicknesse in Lambes.*

IF your Lambe be sick, you shall give it *Mares milk*, or *Goats-milk*, or the own dams milk and Water to drink, and keep it very warme.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Sturdy, turning-euill or more-sound.*

**T**Hese diseases proceed from ranknesse of blood, which offendeth the braine, and other inward parts. The cure then is to let the sheepe blood in the eye veines, temple veines, and through the nostrils, then to rub the places with young Nettles bruised. The Cure.

## CHAP. XV.

*Of diseases in the eyes, as the Haw, dimnesse, or any sorenesse.*

**I**F your sheepe have any imperfection in his eyes, you shall drop the iuyce of *Selandine* into them, & it is a present helpe.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Of water in a Sheeps belly.*

**I**F a sheep have water in his belly betweene the outward flesh and the rim, then you may safely adventure to let it forth by making a litle hole through the flesh, and putting in a quill; but if it be between the rim and the bag, then it is incurable; for you may by no meanes cut the rim asunder: When the water is let forth, you shall stitch up the hole, and annoint it with Tar and Butter mixed together: This water if it remaine in the body will rot the sheepe.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Of the Tagd or Belkin Sheep.*

**A** Sheep is said to be Tagd or Belt, when by a continuall squirt running out of his ordure, he berayeth his tayle, in such wise that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth, and breedeth the scab therein. The cure is, with a pair of sheeres to cut away the tags, and to lay the sore bare and raw, and then to throw earth dried upon it, and after that Tar and Goose-grease mixt together. The Cure.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*Of the Poxe in Sheepe.*

The Cure.

**T**He Poxe in Sheepe are small red pimples like purples rising on the skin, and they are infectious. The cure is, to take Rosemary and boyle the leaves in vinegar, and bathe the sores therewith, and it will heal them: change of pasture is good for this disease, and you shall also separate the sicke from the sound.

## CHAP. XIX.

*Of the Wood-evill or Cramp.*

The Cure.

**T**His disease is weaknesse or straitning of the sinewes got by colds and surfeits: it is very mortall, and will run through a whole flock. The cure is, to take *Cink foile*, or *Five-leaved-grasse* and boyle it in wine, and give the sheep a pint thereof to drink, and keep him warme, and chafe his legges with oyle and vinegar

## CHAP. XX.

*Of making an Ewe to love her own Lambe, or any other Ew's Lambe.*

**I**F an Ewe grow unnaturall, and will not take to her Lambe after she hath yeaned it, you shall take a little of the cleane of the Ewe, which is the bed in which the Lambe lay, and force the Ewe to cate it, or at least chew it in her mouth, and she will fall to love it naturally: but if an Ewe have cast her Lambe, and you would have her take to another Ewes Lambe, you shall take the Lambe which is dead, and with it rub and daube the live Lambe all over and so put it to the Ewe; and she will take as naturally to it, as if it were her owne.

## CHAP. XXI.

*Of licking up Poyson.*

The Cure.

**I**F a sheepe chance to lick up any Poyson, you shall perceive it by a suddaine swelling & reeling of the sheepe. And the cure is, as soon as you see it stagger, to open the mouth, and you shall find one or more blisters upon the tongue roots, you shall presently breake them with your fingers, and rub them with Earth or Sage, and then pisse into the sheepes mouth, and it will doe well.

## CHAP. XXII.

*Of Lambes yeaned sick.*

**I**F a Lambe be yeaned sick and weak, the Shepherd shall fold it up in his Cloke, blow into the mouth of it, & then drawing the dammes dugs, squirt milk into the mouth of it.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*Of making an Ewe to be easily delivered.*

**I**F an Ewe can hardly bring forth or yeane her Lamb, you shall take *Balsamint* or *Horse-mint*, and put either the juice or powder of it into a little strong ale, and give it the Ewe to drink, and she wil yeane presently.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*Of Teeth loose.*

**I**F a Sheeps teeth be loose, let him bloud in his gums, and under his tayle, and then rub his teeth with Earth, Salt and Sage.

## CHAP. XXV.

*Of increasfing Milk in Ewes.*

**N**othing increaseth Milke in Ewes more then change of Pasture and feeding : driving them one while unto the Hills, another while to the Vallies: and where the grasse is sweetest and short, & the sheep eateth with best appetite, there see you continue longest: for touching, giving them *Fuches*, *Dill*, *Anniseeds*, and such like, this change of ground will make Milk spring much better.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*Of the staggers, or leaf sicknesse in Lambes, or elder Sheep.*

**T**he Staggers is indred in sheep by surfeiting on Oake leaves, Hawthorn leaves, or such like, which Lambs are very apt unto: it is a cold corrupt blood, or fleame, gathered together about the braine: indeed it is suddainly mortall. The best cure is, to take *Asafetida*, dissolved it in warm water, & put the quantity of halfe a spoonfull into each eare of the Sheep or Lamb, and it is a present remedy.

The Cure.

## CHAP. XXVII.

*Of Wormes in the guts of Sheep or Lambes.*

**S**heep are as subject to wormes in their guts or stomachs as any other Cattell whatsoever, which you shall know by beating.

The Cure.

ting their bellies with their feet, and by looking continually at their bellies. The cure is, to take the leaves of *Coliander*, and to stamp them, and then mixing the juyce thereof with Hony, to give the sheep to drink; and then chase him a little, and keep him two or three hours fasting.

## CHAP. XXVIII.

*Of the losse of the Cudde.*

THat which helpeth the losse of the Cudde in Oxe, or Cow, the same is a present remedy for sheep, and is spoke of before in a former Chapter.

## CHAP. XXIX.

*Of saving sheep from the Rot.*

THIS disease of rottenesse is the cruellst of all other amongst Sheep, and extendeth his violence over all the flock: nay, over Town-ships and Countries: and though it beheld of most men incurable, yet good Government, and this Receipt I shall deliver you, will not onely prevent it, but preserve your sheep safe: Therefore, as soon as you perceive that any of your sheepe are tainted you shall take *Adraces*; which is a certaine salt, gathered from the salt Marches, in the heat of Summer, when the tide is going away, and leaving certaine drops of salt water on the Grasse, then the violent heat of the Sun turns it to salt: and to speak briefly, all salt made by the violence of the Suns heat only, is taken for *Adraces*, of which there is infinite store in Spaine. With this *Adraces* rub the mouthes of all your Sheep once a week, and you shal never need to feare the rotting of them, for it hath been well tryed, and as I imagine, the experiment is found out from this very ground. It is a rule and wel known at this day in *Lincolneshire*, and in *Kent*, that upon the salt Marshes, sheep did never die of the rot: no other reason being known therefore, but the licking up of that Salt, and without doubt, it is most infallible and most easie.

## CHAP. XXX.

*A few precepts for the Shepheard.*

IT is meet that every good and carefull Shepheard know what foode is good for sheepe, what hurtfull: that following the one and eschewing the other, he may ever keep his cattle in good health.



health. The grasse that is most wholesome for sheep, is that which hath growing in it good store of *Mellilot*, *Claver*, *Selfe-heale*, *Cinckquefoyle*, *Broome*, *Pimpernell* and white *Heuband*.

The grasse which is unwholesome for Sheepe, is that which hath growing amongst it, *Sparewort*, *Pennywort*, or *Penny-grasse*, and any weeds which grow from inundation or overflows of water; likewise, *Knot-grasse* is not good, nor *Mildewed grasse*. Of all rots the hunger rot is the worst, for it both putrieth the flesh and skin, and this is most incident to field sheep, for to pasture sheep it never hapneth. The next rot to it, is the *Pelt rot*, which commeth by great store of raine, immediately after a sheepe is new shorne, which, mildewing the skin, corrupteth the body; and this also is most incident to field sheep, which want shelter.

There be little white *Snailles* which a sheep will lick up, and they will soon rot him.

There will grow upon Ewes teats little dry scabs, which will stop their milke, when the Lambes suck; the Shepherd must have care to pull them away.

A Sheep will have a bladder of water under his chin sometimes, which the shepheard must be carefull to let out and lance, or the sheep will not prosper.

It is not good to share Sheepe before *Midsummer*, for the more he sweateth in his Wooll, the better and more kindly it is.

If you will know the age of your Sheep, looke in his mouth and when he is one sheare, he will have two broad teeth afore: When he is two sheare, he will have foure broad teeth afore: when he is three, hee will have sixe; and when he is four sheare, he will have eight: and after those years his mouth will begin to breake: For touching that rule of the evennesse and unevennesse of the mouth, it is uncertaine, and sayleth upon many occasions.

O 2

*The end of the Sheepe.*



## Of Goates.

## CHAP. I.

*Of Goates and of their Nature.*



The Nature of  
Goates.

eing Goates are not of any generall use in our Kingdome, but onely nourished in some wild and barren places, where cattel of better profit can hardly be maintained, as in the mountainous parts of *Wales*, in the barrenest parts of *Cornewall* and *Devonshire*, on *Malborne* hills, and some few about the *Peake*; I will not stand upon any large discourse, but as briefly as I can, give you the natures and cures. You shall then know, that the Goate is a beast of a hot, strong, and lusty constitution; especially in the act of generation, that they exceed all other Cattle: delight to live in mountains that be high craggy, and full of bushes, bryars, and other wood; they will feed in any plain pastures, but their speciall delight is in brousing upon trees, they are so nimble of foot that they will go in places of greatest danger. The profit which comes from them is their milk, which is an excellent restorative, and their Kids which are an excellent venison. They are in other Countries, as in *Spain*, the Ilands of the *Azores*, and the Ilands of the *Canaries*, preserved for the chase and for hunting as we preserve our Deer both red and fallow, and make excellent pastime.

Shape.

For the shape of the Goate: he would have a large body, and well hayred, great legs, upright joynts, not bending, a neck plain and short, a head small and slender, large hornes, and bending, a big eye, and a long beard, and his colour white, black, or pide. Some do use to shear them, to make rough mantles of; but it is not so with us in *England*. The shee Goat would have large teats and big udder, hanging ears, and no hornes, as they have in many places.

The ordering  
Goates.

These Goats would be kept in small flockes, or herds, as not above

above a hundred in a heard: As they must in the heat of Summer have much shade, so in the winter likewise much shelter: for they can neither endure extremity of heat nor cold, especially, the violence of winter, for that will make the she-Goat cast her kid, or bring it forth untimely. These love Mast well, but yet you must give them other food to mixe with it. The best time to let the male and female goe together, is about the beginning of December. If you house your Goates; in the winter, let them have no litter to lye on, but the floor paved, or gravelled, for otherwise, their own heat will annoy them: they must also be kept very cleanly, for they can indure no filthy favours. For the young Kids, you shall in all parts order them as you doe your Lambes.

Now for their preservation if they be suffered to go and chuse their own food, they are to themselves so good Physitians, that they Will seldome or never bee troubled with any inward sicknesse; only the unnaturall excesse of their lust maketh them grow soon old, and so both past use and profit. For those particular diseases which accidentally fall upon them: here followeth the cures.

## CHAP. II.

*Of the Pestilence in Goates, or any inward and hidden sicknesse.*

**I**F you perceive your Goates droope, or looke with sullen or sad countenances, it is an assured signe of sicknesse; but if they foame or lather at the mouth, then it is a signe of the pestilence. The Cure.  
The cure is, first, to separate them from the sound, then to let them bloud, and give them the buds and leaves of *Celadine*, with rushes and reeds to eat, and it is a present remedy.

## CHAP. III.

*Of the Dropie in Goates.*

**G**Oates are very much subject unto the Dropie, through their excesse of drinking water, the signe whereof is a great inflammation and heat in the skin: the cure is, to seeth Worm-wood in water and Salt; and give a pint thereof to the Goat to drink divers mornings, for to slit and let out the water under the shoulder, is not so certaine and safe a cure, The Cure.

## CHAP. IV.

*Of stopping the Teats.*

The Cure.

**T**Here will ingender in the teats of Goats, a certaine tough hard fleame, which will stop the milke from issuing : which to cure, you shall with your finger and your thumb pull it away and then annoynt the place with Honey, and the Goates Milke mixt together.

## CHAP. V.

*Of Goates that cannot Kiddle.*

**G**Oates above all other Cattle, are troubled with hardnesse in Kidding, by reason that if they be chafed or hunted their Kiddles will turne in their bellies : the remedy then to preserve them from that danger, is to keep them quiet and untroubled, untill they have Kiddled.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of the Tetters, or dry Scab in Goates.*

**T**O heale any Tetter, or dry scab in Goates, take *Black-sope, Tarre, Hogs-grease, and Brimstone*, mixe them well together and annoynt the sores therewith, and it will heal them.

## CHAP. VII.

*Of Gelding Kiddles in the Summer season.*

**K**Ids being gelt in the Summer season, as those which are late kiddled must necessarily be ; the Flye will be so busie with the sore, that with their blowings they will breed such store of Maggots in the wound, that it will indanger their lives : to defend them then from such annoyance of the Flye, you shall take Soot, Tarre, and thick Creame, and mixe them well together, and annoynt the wound therewith, and it will both heale it and keep the Flye away.

## CHAP. VIII.

*Of the Itch in Goates.*

**I**F your Goats be troubled with any Itch, so that they cannot feed for clawing and biting themselves, you shall wash their skinns with old Chamber-lye, and green Coporas well boyled together, and it will kill the Itch.

CHAP.

## CHAP. IX.

*Of the Tuell stopping in Goates.*

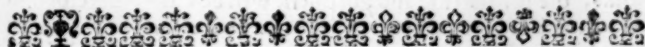
**G**oates when they are sucking on their dammes, or when they are new Kiddled, will commonly have a great laxe or squirt so that the ordure which commeth from them, if it be not well clenfed and taken from them it will with their own naturall heat so bake and dry, that it will stop up their Tuels, so that they cannot dung, which if it be not holpen, the Kid will dye. The cure is, to clenfe the place, and open the tuell, and then put into it an inch or there about of a small Candles end dipt in Honey, and then annoynt all the Tuell over with Capons-grease.

The Cure.

## CHAP. X.

*Of the Staggers, or reeling evill in Goates.*

**I**f your Goates be troubled with the Staggers or Reeling evill, which is a disease bred in them by the violent heat of the Sun, you shall take *Bay-salt* and *Vermice*, and mixe them together, and give the Goat halfe a pint thereof to drink : or else take *House-lecke*, and *Dragons*, of each alike: so grounds of *Ale* with a little new *Milke*, stamp the hearbs, and then mingle them together, then put thereto a few *geves* grossely beaten, and then boyle it againe, then coole it, and give the sick Goate three or foure spoonfuls thereof to drink, and it will cure her. Now for any other infirmities which shall happen unto Goates, you may cure them with the same medicines which you cure sheepe, for their Natures doe not much differ.

*The end of the Goate.*

## Of Swine.

## CHAP. I

*Of all manner of Swine, their natures, use, shapes, and preservations.*

Although Swine are accounted troublesome noysome, unruly, and greatly ravenous, as indeed their natures are not much differing from such qualities: yet the utility and profit of them, will easily wipe off those offences

for

for to speake truly of the Swine, he is the Husbandmans best Scavenger, and the Huswives most wholesome sink; for his food and living is by that which will else rot in the yard, make it beastly, and breed no good manure, or being cast downe the ordinary sink in the house breeds noysome smells, corruption, and infection: for from the Husbandman he taketh pulse, chaffe, barne dust, mans ordure, garbage, and the Weeds of his yard: and from the Huswife her drasse, swillings, Whey, washing of tubs, and such like, with which he will live and keep a good state of body, very sufficiently: and though he is accounted good in no place but the dish only, yet there he is so lovely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with. He is by nature greedy, given much to root up grounds and tear downe fences, he is very lecherous and in that act tedious and brutish: he is subject to much anger, and the sight of the Boars are exceeding mortall: they can by no means indure storms, winds, or foul weather, they are excellens observers of their own homes: and exceeding great lovers one of another: so that they will dye upon any beast that offendeth their fellows.

Of the choise  
and shape of  
Swine.

Now touching the choise of Swine, you shall understand that no Country in England breedeth naturally better swine one then another: but if any have preheminence, then I must prefer *Leicester-shire*, and some parts of *Northampton-shire* and clay-countries bordering on *Leicester-shire*, and the reason I take to be, their great multiplicity of graine, especially beans and pulse. For the *Maist* Countreys, though they are good feeders they are no large breeders, whence it comes that your wild swine is ever your least swine, but your sweetest Bacon. But if the race and keeping be alike, the proportion and goodnesse will be alike; therefore in the choise of your swine, chiefly the boares and sowes which you breed of, let them be long and large of body, deep sided, and deep bellied, thick thighs, and short leggs, for though the long-legged swine appear a goodly beast, yet he but couselneth the eye and is not so profitable to the Butcher: high clawes, thick neck, a short and strong groine, and a good thick chine well set with strong bristles: the colour is best which is all of one peece, as all white, or all fanded; the pide are the worst and most apt to take Meazels; the black is tolerable, but our Kingdome through the coldnesse breedeth them seldome.

The

The use and profit of Swine is onely (as the Husbandman saith) The use and profit of Swine. for the roose, which is bacon; for the spit, which is Porke; Sowse and puddings; and for breed, which is their Pigs only. To have two many sowes in a yard is not good; for their increase and bringing forth is so great, that they will for want of food eat one another: A Sow will bring forth pigs three times a yeere, namely at the end of every ten weeks, and the number are great which they will bring forth: for I have known one sow have twenty pigs at one litter; twelve, fourteene, and sixteen are very common; yet a Sow can bring up no more pigs then she hath Teats, therefore look how many she hath, and so many pigs preserve of the best, the rest cast away or put to other sowes which want, yet give suck. A sow will bring pigs from one yeare old, till she be seven years old: The pigs which you reare, after you have chosen the best for Boares or Sowes to breed on, geld the rest both male and females: the males will make goodly hogs, which are excellent Bacon or Porke, and the females which are called splayd-guils, will do the like; and breed a great deale more grease in their bodies, whence it comes that the husbandman esteems one splayd-guilt before two hogs. Young Shots which are Swine of three quarters, or but one year old, are the daintiest Porke.

Now for the preservation of Swine, it is contained in their government and food, and is all that belongeth to the office of the swine heard. The orderliest feeding of swine is, (when you keep them, but in good state of body, and not seek to fat them) in the morning early when you untie them to give them Draff, pulse, or other garbage, with swilling in their troughes, and when they have eaten it, to drive them to the field, where they may graze and roote for their food: and of grounds the soft marish and moorish grounds are the best, where they may get the Roots of Sedge, Reeds, Rushes, Knot-grasse, and such like, which is wholesome for Swine, or the Fallow or tith field, where they may root at pleasure, and by killing the weeds bring profit to the earth, and at the fall of the lease, it is good to drive them to hedges, where they may get Haws, Hips, Sloes, Crabs, or such fruit which is also very wholesome: and the poorer sort will gather their fruits, and keep them safe to feed their Swine with all the



Winter. When evening commeth you shall drive your Swine home, and then filling their troughs with Draff and swillings let them fill their bellies, and then stye them up, so shall you keep them from doing other hurts or injuries. If once in a fortnight you mixe with your swillings some Radle or red Oaker, it will preserve them wonderfully from Meazles, and all inward Infections: and thus much for the generall discourse of Swine: now I will proceed to their particular infirmities, and other busineses.

## CHAP. II.

*Of the Feaver, or any hidden sickness in Swine.*

The Cure.

**T**HERE is no beast maketh his sickness so apparent as the Swine; for when he findeth any griefe or distemperature in his body, he presently droopeth, forsakes his meat, and will not eat till he find in himselfe a perfect Recovery: therefore when you shall so find him to forsake his meat, you shall first let him blood under his tayle, and under his eares, and if they bleed not freshly enough, you shall beat them with a small stick, and that will bring forth the blood; then wrap about the wounds the bark of an young Osier, and then keep him warme, and give him to drink warm swillings, well mixt with barley meal, and red oaker.

## CHAP. III.

*Of the Murren, Pestilence, or Canker in Swine.*

The Cure.

**T**HESE diseases being all of one nature, are very much incident in Swine, and spring from many grounds, as from corruption in blood ingendred by the eating of rotten fruit, or too much Butchers garbage, and many times by eating too rank grasse, wherein is much Hemlock: their particular signes are moyst eyes, and their heads borne on each side, but their general knowledge is their fasting and mortality: The cure is, to give them in warm wash, Hens-dung, and boyl'd Liverwort, with a little Red Oaker.

## CHAP. IV.

*Of the Gall in Swine.*

**S**WINE will have an over-flowing of the Gall, because choller is much powerfull in them, which you shall know by a swelling

ling which will rite under their jawes, and the cure is, to stamp *The Cure.*  
*Gallwan*, or *Saffron*, and mixe it with honey and water, and then  
 straining it, give it the Swine to drink by a pint at a time.

## CHAP. V.

*Of the Meazels in Swine.*

**T**His disease of all other is most common in Swine, and with  
 ease helped, as thus: you shall take the oldest Urine you can  
 get, and mixe it with Red Oaker till it be thick, and about the  
 quantity of an Ale-quart, then mixe it with a gallon of warme  
 sweet Whey, and give it the Swine to drinke, after he hath been  
 kept all night fasting.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of Impostumes in any part of a Swine.*

**S**Wine will have Impostumes in any part of their bodies, as  
 under their throats, their ears, bellies, & oft upon their sides.  
 The cure is, if they be soft, to lance them, and let out the matter.  
 and then heale them with Tarre and Butter, but if they be not  
 soft, then let the Swine bloud under the tongue, and rub all his  
 mouth, chaps and groine, with wheat meale and salt, and the Im-  
 postume will go away.

## CHAP. VII.

*Of Vomiting in Swine.*

**I**F your Swine do vomit and cast up his meat, you shall give  
 him spelted Beans to eat, and they will strengthen his stomach.

## CHAP. VIII.

*Of leanness, milke-scurfe and mange in Swine.*

**T**Hese diseases proceed from corruption of bloud, ingendred  
 by lying wet in their styes, having filthy rotten litter, or  
 much scarcity of meat. The cure is, first to let the Swine bloud  
 under the taylor, then to take a Wooll-card, and to comb off all  
 the scurfe and filth from the Swines back, even till his skinne  
 bleed: then take Tarre, Hogs-grasse and Brimstone, and mixing  
 them well together, annoynt the Swine therewith, then let the  
 stye be mended, his litter be sweet, and give him good warm food  
 and the Swine will be fat and found very suddainly. *The Cure.*

## CHAP. IX.

*Of the Sleeping evil in Swine.*

The Cure.

SWine are much subject to this disease in the Summer time, and you shall know it by their continuall sleeping, and neglecting to eat their meat: The cure is, to house them up, and keep them fasting twenty and four houres, then in the morning when hunger pincheth them, to give them to drink Water, in which is stamp't good store of *Stonecrop*, which as soon as they have drunk, they will vomit and cast, and that is a present remedy.

## CHAP. X.

*Of pain in the Milt.*

The Cure.

SWine, are oft troubled with pain in their Milts or Spleens, which proceedeth from the eating of Malt, when they are first put thereunto, through their over greedy eating thereof, and is known by a Reeling, going of one side. The cure is, to give them the juyce of Wormwood, in a little honied water, to drink, and it will assuage the paine.

## CHAP. XI.

*Of the unnaturallnesse of Sows.*

MAny Sows do prove so unnaturall, that they will devour their Pigs when they have farrow'd them; which springeth from an unnaturall greedinesse in them, which to help you must watch her when she farroweth, and taketh away the Pigs as they fall, then take the wreckling, or worst Pig, and annoynt it all over with the juyce of *Stonecrop*, and so give it the Sow againe: and if she devour it, it will make her cast and vomit so extremely, that the pain of the surfeit will make her loath to do the like againe: But of all cures, the best for such an unnaturall beast, is to feed her well, and then kill her.

## CHAP. XII.

*Of the Laxe or Fluxe in Hogges.*

FOr the Laxe or Fluxe in Swine, you shal give them Verjuyce and milk mixt together to drink, and then feed them with food as spelted Beanes, Acornes, or Acorn huskes. This is also excellent, and approved for young Pigs and Shots, when they have any scouring.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIII.

*Of the lugging of swine with Dogs.*

**I**F your Swine be extreemly lugged and bitten with dogs, to prevent the rankling, and impottumation of the fore, you shall annoynt it with vinegar, sope, and tallow mixt together, and it will cure the same

## CHAP. XIV.

*Of the Poxe in Swine.*

**T**He Poxe is a filthy and infectious disease in Swine, proceeding from corrupt blood, ingendered by poverty, wet lying, lowlinesse, and such like, and the Swine can never prosper which hath them. The cure is, to give him first to drink two spoonfulls of London treacle in a pint of honied water, which will expell the infection outwardly, then to annoynt the sores with *Brimstone* and *Boares-grease* mixt together, and so seperate the sick from the sound. The Cure.

## CHAP. XV.

*Of killing Maggots in the eares or other parts of Swine.*

**I**F Maggots shall breed in the eares of your Swine, which have been lugged with Dogges for want of good looking unto, as often is happeneth: you shall take either the sweetest wort you can get, or else honey, and annoynt the sores therewith, and the Maggots presently will fall off and dye.

## CHAP. XVI.

*Of feeding Swine exceeding fat; ther for Bacon, or for Lard.*

**D**Ivers men according to the nature of divers countries, have divers wayes in feeding of their Swine, as those which live near unto woods and places where store of Mast is, turn their Swine unto the Mast for fixe or eight weekes, and then having got flesh and fatnesse on their backs do bring them home, and put them up in styes; and then feed them for ten dayes or a fortnight after, with old dry Pease given them oft in the day a little at once, with water as much as they will drink: for this will harden the flesh and fat, so that it will not consume when it comes to boyling, this manner of feeding is good, and not to be disliked. The feeding of swine in wood countries.

Now

The feeding of swine in champion countries. Now the feeding of Swine in Champion Countryes, which are far from woods, is in this manner: First, you shall sley up those Swine which you intend to feed, and let them not come out of the same until they be fed, but have their food and water brought unto them: Now the first two dayes you shall give them nothing: the third day you shall early in the morning give them a pretty quantity of dry pease or beanes; at noon you shall give them as much more, at foure of the clock as much more, and when you goe to bed as much more, but all that day no water. The next day you shall feed them again at the same hours, and set water by them, that they may drink at their own pleasure, and twice or thrice a week as your provision will serve you, it is good to fill their bellies with sweet whay, butter-milk, or warme wath, but by no meanes scant the proportion of their pease; and by thus doing you shall feed a Swine fat enough for the slaughter in four or five weeks.

Of feeding at the reek.

There be other Husbandmen in Champion Countryes, as in *Leicester-shire*, and such like, that put their Swine to pease recks, or stacks, set in the field near unto water furrowes or rundles, so that they may let the water into the stack yard, and then morning and evening cut a cutting of the stack or reek: and spread the reaps amongst the swine: this manner of feeding is best for small porkets and will fat them very reasonable in three weeks or a moneth. If you feed sheep amongst your Porks, it is very good, and dayly by many practised; for by that means you shall not loose any of your Graine; for what your sheep cannot gather up, your Porkets will.

Of feeding of swine in or about great Cities.

Now for such as live in or near about great Cities or Towns, as London, Yorke, or such like, and have neither great store of Mast, nor great store of Graine; yet they have a manner of feeding as good, and somewhat more speedier then any of the other, only the Bacon is not so sweet or toothsome and thus it is. They sley up their fatlings, as is before said; and then take Chandlers Grains, which is the dregs and offall of rendered Tallow, as hard skins, kels, and fleshy lumps which will not melt, together with other coorse skins of the tallow, suet, or Kitchen see, and mixing it in warme mash, give it the swine to cate three or four times in the day, and it will suddenly puffe him

him up with fatnesse, then bestow of every swine a bushell of dry Pease to harden his flesh, and you may kill them at your pleasure. The only danger of this food is, it will at first sometimes make swine scoure; especially young Pigs, if they eat it; but as soon as you perceive such a fault, give unto your elder swine milk and verjuice, and to your sucking pigs verjuice only.

Now lastly, the best feeding of a swine for lard, or a Boar for Brawn, is to feed them the first week with Barley sodden till it break, and sod in such quantity that it may ever be given sweet; then alter to feed them with raw malt from the floore, before it be dried, till they be fat enough: and then for a week after, to give them dry pease or beanes to harden their flesh. Let their drink be the washing of Hoghead, and Ale-barrels, or sweet Whay, and let them have store thereof. This manner of feeding breeds the whitest, fattest, and best flesh that may be, as hath been approved by the best Husbands.

Of feeding of  
Hogs for lard  
or Boates for  
Brawn.

*The end of the Swine of all sorts.*



## Of Conies.

### CHAP. I.

*Of the tamerich Cony, his nature, choyce, profit, and preservation.*



ALL sorts of Conies may as well be kept tame as wild, The nature of and do above other beasts delight in imprisonment the cony. and solitarinesse, which proceedeth from the strength of melancholly in their nature being creatures so much participating of the earth that their delight is to live in holes, rocks, and other dark Caverns. They are violently hot in the act of generation, and performe it with such vigor and excesse, that they swoound and lye in trances a good

good space after the deed is done. The males are given to much cruelty and would kill the young rabbits if he could come to them: whence it proceedeth, that the females after they have kindled, hide their young ones, and close up their holes, so that the buck-cony may not find them. The female or doe conies are wonderfull in their increase, and brings forth young ones every moneth: therefore when you keep them tame in boxes, you must observe to watch them and as soon as they have kindled, to put them to the buck, or otherwise they will mourn, and hardly bring up their young ones.

Of boxes for  
game conies.

The boxes in which you shall keep your tame conies, would be made of thin wainscot boards, some two foot square, and one foot high and that square must be divided into two roomes a greater roome with open windowes of wiar, through which the cony may feed; and a lesser roome without light, in which the cony may lodge and kindle, and before them both a trough in which you may put meat, and other necessities for the cony, and thus you may make boxe upon box in divers stories, keeping your Bucks by themselves, and your Does by themselves except it be such Does as have not bred and then you may let a Buck lodge with them; also when your Doe hath kindled one nest, and then kindleth another, you shall take the first from her and put them together in a severall box, amongst rabbits of their owne age, provided that the box be not pestred, but that they have ease and liberty.

Of the choice  
of rich conies.

Now for the choice of these tame rich conies you shall not as in another cattell, looke to their shape but to their richnesse, only elect your bucks, be the largest and goodliest conies you can get: and for the richnesse of the skin, that is accounted the richest, which hath the equallest mixture of black, and white haire together, yet the black rather shadowing the white, then the white any thing at all overmastering the black; for a black skin with a few silver haire is much richer then a white skin with a few black haire: but as I said before, to have them equally or indifferently mixt is the best above all other: the fur would be thick deep, smooth, and shining, and a black coat without silver hairs though it be not reckoned a rich coat, yet it is to be preferred before a white, a pyed, a yellow, a dun, or gray.

Now



Now for the profit of these rich conies, (for unlesse they did far away and many degrees exceed the profit of all other conies they were not worthy the charge which must be bestowed upon them) it is this: First, every one of the rich conies which are killed in season as from *Marilmas* untill after *Candlemas*, is worth any five other conies, for they are of body much fatter and larger, and when another skin is worth two pence or threepence at the most, they are worth two shillings, or two shillings and sixe pence: Again they increafe oftner, and bring forth more Rabbits at one kindling then any wild cony doth; they are ever ready at hand for the dish, winter and summer, without charge of Nets, Ferrets, or other Engines, and give their bodies gratis, for their skins will ever pay their Masters charge with a most large interest.

Now for the feeding and preservation of these rich conies, it is nothing so costly or troublesome as many have imagined and as some ignorant in the skill of keeping them, have made the world think: for the best food you can feed a cony with, is the sweetest, shortest, softest, and best hay you can get, of which one load will serve two hundred couples a year, and out of the stock of two hundred, you may spend in your house two hundred, and sell in the market two hundred more, yet maintaine the stock good, and answer every ordinary casualty. This hay in little cloven sticks might with ease reach it and pull it out of the same, yet so as they may not scatter nor wast any. In the troughes under their Boxes, you shall put sweet Oats and their water, and this should be their ordinary and constant food wherewith you shall feed your Conies, for all other should be used but Physically, as for the preservation of their health: as thus you shall do twice or thrice in a fortnight for the cooling of their bodies, give them Greens, as Mallows, Claver-grass, Sower-dockes, blades of Corne cabbage, or Colwort leaves, and such like, all which cooleth and nourisheth exceedingly: some use to give them sometimes sweet grains, but that must be used seldome, for nothing sooner rotteth a Cony.

You must also have great care that when you cut any grasse for them that are weeds, that there grow no young Hemlock amongst it, for though they will eat it with all greedinesse, yet it

Of the feeding  
and preservation  
of conies.

is a present poyson, and kils suddainly, you must also have an especiall care every day to make their boxes sweet and clean, for the strong savour of their ordure and pisse is so violent, that it will both annoy themselves, and those which shall be frequent amongst them.

Of the rot in  
conies. Now for the infirmities which are incident unto them, they are but two : the first is rottennesse, which commeth by giving them too much green meat, or gathering their greens and giving it them with the dew on; therefore let them have it but seldome and then the driness of the Hay will ever drink up the moisture, knit them and keep them sound without danger.

Of madnesse  
in conies. The next is a certaine rage of madnesse, ingendred by corrupt blood, springing from the ranknes of their keeping; and you shal know it by their wallowing and tumbling with their heels upward, and leaping in their boxes. The cure is, to give them *Hare's eistle* to eat, and it will heal them. And thus much of the tame rich cony, and his properties.

*The end of the four-footed Beasts.*



### The second Book.

## Of Poultry.

### CHAP. 1.

*Containing the ordering, fasting, cramming, and curing of all infirmities of Poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Chickens, Capons, Geese, Turkeys, Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, House-doves, and all sorts of Fowl whatsoever. And first of the Dunghill-cock, Hen, Chicken, and Capon.*



Some small thing hath been written of this nature before, but so drawn from the opinions of old writers, as Italians, French, Dutch, and such like, that it hath no coherence or congruity with the practise and experience of English customes, both their

their Rules and climes being so different from ours, that except we were to live in their Countries, the rules which are printed are uselesse, and to no purpose. To let passe then the opinion of strangers, and come to our own home-bred knowledge which is so mixed with all profitable experiments, that it needeth not the help of other Nations so much, as men would make us believe.

You shall understand that the dunghill-Cock (for the fighting-Cock deserveth a much larger and particular discourse) <sup>Of the choice and shape of the Cock,</sup> is a fowle of all other birds the most manliest, stately, and majestically, very tame and familiar with the man, and naturally inclined to live and prosper in habitable Houses: he is hot and strong in the act of generation, and will serve ten Hens sufficiently; and some twelve and thirteen: he delighteth in open and liberall plains, where he may lead forth his Hens into green pastures and under hedges, where they may warme and bathe themselves in the Sun, for to be pent up in walled places, or in paved Courts is most unnaturall unto them, neither will they prosper therein.

Now of the choice and shape of the dunghill-Cock, he would be of large and well sized body, long from the head to the rump, and thick in the garth; his neck would be long, loose, and curiously bending it, and his body together, being straight and high up erejcted, as the Falcon and other Birds of prey are; his comb, wattles, and throat would be large, of great compasse, ragged, and very Scarlet red, his eyes round and great, the colour answering the colour of his plume or male, as gray with gray, red with red, or yellow with yellow, his bil will be crooked, sharp, and strongly set on to his head, the colour being suitable with the colour of feathers on his head, his main or neck feathers would be very long, bright, and shining, covering from his head to his shoulders, his legs straight, and of a strong beame, with large long spurs, sharp and a little bending, and the colour black, yellow, or brownish, his claws short, strong, and well wrinkled, his taylor long, and covering his body very closely, and for the generall colour of the dunghill Cock it would be red, for that is medicinall, and oft used in cullises and restoratives. This Cock should be valiant within his own walk, and if he be a little

knawish, he is so much the better, he would be oft crowing, and busie in scratching the earth to find out worms and other food for his Hens.

Of the Hen  
her choice and  
shape.

Now for the Hen, if she be a good one, she should not differ much from the nature of the Cock, but be valiant, vigilant, and laborious both for her selfe and her Chickens. In shape the biggest and largest are the best, every proportion answering those before described of the Cock, onely instead of her Comb she should have upon her Crown a high thick tuft of feathers: to have many and strong claws is good, but to want hinder claws is better for they oft break the Eggs, and such Hens sometimes prove unnaturall, it is not good to chuse a crowing Hen, for they are neither good breeders nor good layers. If you chuse Hens to sit, chuse the elder, for they be constant, and will sit out their times, and if you will chuse Hens to lay, chuse the youngest, for they are lusty and prone to the act of ingendring, but for neither purpose chuse a fat Hen, for if you set her, she will forsake her nest, and if you keep her to lay, she will lay her eggs without shels. Besides a fat Hen, will waxe sloathfull, and neither delight in the one, nor in the other Act of Nature, such hens then are fittest for the dish then the hen-house.

Of setting  
Hens.

The best time to set Hens to have the best, largest, and most kindly Chickens, is in February, in the increase of the Moon, so that she may hatch or disclose her Chickens in the increase of the next new Moon; being in March, for one brood of March Chickens is worth three broods of any other: you may set Hens from March till October: and have good Chickens, but not after by any means, for the Winter is a great enemy to their breeding. A Hen doth sit twenty one dayes just, and then hatcheth, but Peahens, Turkies, Geese, Ducks, and other water-fowl sit thirty: so that if you set your Hen as you may do upon any of their Eggs, you must set her upon them nine dayes before you set her upon her own. A Hen will cover nineteen Egges well, and that is the most in true rule, she should cover, but upon what number soever you set her, let it be odd, for the Egges will lye round, close, and in even proportion together: it is good when you lay your egges first under your Hens, to mark the upper side of them, and then to watch the Hen, to see if shee busie her selfe to turn them from the

one.

one side to the other, which if you find she doth not, then when she riseth from her egges to feed or bathe her selfe, you must supply that office, and turn every egge it selfe, and esteeme your Hen of so much the lesse reckoning for the use of breeding: be sure that the eggs which you lay under her, be new and sound which you may know by their heaviness, fulness, and cleernes, if you hold them up betwixt the Sun and your eye-sight; you must by no means at any time raise your Hen from her nest, for that will make her utterly forsake it.

Now for helping a Hen to hatch her Egges, or doing that Choyce of Eggs. which should be her office, it is unnecessary, and shall be much better to be forborn then any way used; or to make doubt of bringing forth, or to think the Hen sitteth too long, as many curious Huswives do, if you be sure you set her upon sound Egges, is as frivolous; but if you set her upon unsound Egges, then blame your selfe both of the losse and injury done to the Hen in her losse of labour.

A Hen will be a good sitter from the second yeare of her laying to the fifth, but hardly any longer; you shall observe ever when your Hen riseth from her nest, to have meat and water ready for her, lest straying too far to seek her food she let her eggs cool too much, which is very hurtfull. In her absence you shall stirre up the straw of her nest, and make it soft and handsome, and lay the eggs in order; as she left them: do not in the election of your Eggs, chuse those which are monstrous great, for they many times have two yelks, and though some write, that such Eggs will bring out two Chickens, yet they are deceived; for if they bring forth two, they are commonly most abortive and monstrous: to perfume the nest with Brimstone is good, but with Rosemary much better. To set hens in the Winter time in Stowes or Ovens is of no use with us in England, and though they may by that means bring forth, yet will the Chickens be never good nor profitable but like the planting of Lemon, and Pomegranet trees, the fruits will come a great deale short of the charges. When your Hen at any time is absent from her nest, you must have great care to see that the Cock come not to sit upon the Eggs, (as he will offer to doe) for he will indanger to break thew, and make her love her Nest worse.

Alfoorn

**Of Chickens.** As soon as your Chickens be hatcht, if any be weaker then other, you shall lap them in Wool, and let them have the ayre of the fire, and it will strengthen them; to perfume them with a little Rosemary is very wholesome also; and thus you may in a sieve keep the first hatcht Chickens till the rest be disclosed, (for Chickens would have no meat for two dayes) and some shels being harder then other, they will take so much distance of time in opening; yet unlesse the Chickens be weak, or the Hen rude, it is not amisse to let them alone under her, for she will nourish them most kindly: after two dayes is past, the first meat you give them should be very small Oatmeal, some dry, and some steepe in milk, or else fine wheat bread crums, and after they have got strength, then Curds; Cheese-paring, white bread crusts soak'd in Milk or Drink, Barly meal, or Wheat bread scalded, or any such like soft meat that is small, and will easily be divided. It is good to keep Chickens, one fortnight in the house, and after to suffer them to go abroad with the Hen to worne, for that is very wholesome, to chop green Chives amongst your chickens meat will preserve them from the Rye, and other diseases in the head neither must you at any time let your chickens want water, for if they be forced to drink in puddles it will breed the Pip: also, to feed upon Tares, Darnell, & Cockell, is very dangerous for young chickens.

**Of feeding and cramming Chickens.**

You may by these foods aforesaid, feed chickens very fat under their dams: but if you will have fat cran med chickens, you shall coop them up when the Dam forsaketh them, and the best crams for them is wheatmeal and milk, made into dough, and then the crams steeped in milk, and so thrust down their throats: but in any case, let the crams be small, and well wet for choaking, fourteen dayes will feed a chicken sufficiently: and thus much briefly for your breed.

**Of preserving Egges.**

Now, because eggs of themselves are a singular profit, you shall understand, that the best way to preserve or keep them long, is, as some think, to lay them in good straw, and cover them close, but that is too cold, and besides will make them musty: others will lay them in bran, but that is too hot, and will make them putrifie: and others will lay them in salt, but that makes them waste and diminish: the best way then to keep them most sweet,

most

most sound; and, most full, is only to keep them in a heap of old Malt, close and well covered all over

You shall gather your egges, up once a day, and leave in the nest but the nest egge, and no more and that would ever be in the after-noon, when you have seen every Hen come from her nest severally: some Hens will by their cackling tell you when they have layd, but some will lay mute; therefore you must let your own eye be your instructor.

Now touching the Capon, which is the guelt Cock-chicken you shall understand; that the best time to carve or guelt, is as soon as the Dam hath left them, if the stones be come downe, or else as soon as they begin to crow: for the art of carving it selfe, it is both common and easie, and much sooner to be learned by seeing one carved, then by any demonstration in writing.

These Capons are of two uses: the one is to lead Chickens, Ducklings, young Turkeys, Pea-hens, Pheasants, and Partridges which he will do altogether, both naturally and kindly, and through largeness of his body, will brood or cover easily thirty or five and thirty; he will lead them forth so safely, and defend them against Kites or Buzzards, more & better then the Hens: therefore the way to make him to take unto them is, with a fine small braver, or else sharp nettles at night, to beat and sting all his breast and neather parts, and then in the dark to seat the chickens under him, whose warmth taketh away his smart; he will fall much in love with them, and whensoever he proveth unkind, you must sting, or beat him againe, and this will make him he will never forsake them,

The other use of Capons is, to feed for the dish, as either at the Barn doors, with craps of corne, and the chavings of pulse, or else in pens in the house, by cramming them, which is the most dainty: the best way then to cram a Capon (setting all strange inventions a part) is to take Barley meale reasonably sifted, and mixing it with new milk, make it into a good stiffe dough; then make it into long grams, biggest in the midst, and small at both ends, and then wetting them in luke-warme milke, give the Capon a full gorge thereof three times a day, Morning, Noon, and Night, and he will in a fortnight or three weekes, be as fat as any man need to eat.

As



As for mixing their crams with sweet Wort, Hogs-grease, or Sallet-oyle, they are by experience found to breed loath in the Bird, and not to feed at all: onely keep this observation, not to give your Capon new meat untill the first be put over. And if you find your Capon something hard of digestion; then you shall shall sift your meal finer, for the finer your meale is, the sooner it will passe through their bodies. And thus much for the Capon. Now for their infirmities, they follow in order.

## CHAP. II

*Of the Pippe in Poultry.*

The Cure.

**T**He Pip is a white thin scale, growing on the tip of the tongue, and will make Poultry that they cannot feed: it is easie to be discerned, and proceedeth generally from drinking puddle water, from want of water; or from eating filthy meat. The cure is, to pull off the scale with your nayle. and then rub the tongue with salt.

## CHAP. III.

*Of the Roup in Poultry.*

The Cure.

**T**He Roup is a filthy bile or swelling on the Rump of Poultry, and wil corrupt the whole body. It is ordinarily known by the staring and turning backward of the feathers: the cure is, to pull away the feathers, and open the sore, to thrust out the core, and then wash the place with salt and water, or with brine, and it helpeth.

## CHAP. IV.

*Of the Flux in Poultry.*

The Cure.

**T**He Flux in Poultry commeth with eating too much moist meat. The cure is, to give them Pease bran scalded, and it will stay them.

## CHAP. V.

*Of stopping in the Belly.*

**S**topping in the bellies of Poultry, is contrary to the flux. so that they cannot mure: therefore you shall annoint their Vents, and then give them either small bits of bread, or come stept in mans urine.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of Lice in Poultry.*

**I**F your Poultry be much troubled with Lice, as it is a common infirmity

infirmity, proceeding from corrupt food or want of bathing in sand, ashes or such like: you shall take pepper small beaten, and mixing it with warme water, wash your Poultry therein, and it will kill all sorts of vermine.

## CHAP. VII

*Of stinging with venomous Wormes.*

**I**F your Poultry be stung with any venomous thing, as you may perceive by their lowring and swelling, you shall then annoynt them with Rew and Butter, mixt together, and it helpeth.

## CHAP. VIII.

*Of sore eyes in Poultry.*

**I**F your Poultry have sore eyes, you shall take a leafe or two of ground-ivy, and chawing it well in your mouth, suck out the juice, and spit into the sore eye, and it will most assuredly heale it, as it hath been often tried.

## CHAP. IX.

*Of Hens that crow.*

**I**F your Hens crow, which is an ill signe and unnaturall, you shall pull their wings, and give her to eat either Barley scorched, or small wheat and keep her close from other Poultry.

## CHAP. X.

*Of Hens that eats their Eggs.*

**I**F your Hen will eat her Eggs, you shall onely lay for her nest-egge a piece of chalk cut like an egge, at which oft ecking, and losing her labour, she will refrain the evill.

## CHAP. XI.

*Of keeping a Hen from sitting.*

**I**F you would not have your Hen sit, you shall bathe her oft in cold water, and thrust a small feather through her nostrills.

## CHAP. XII.

*Of making Hens lay soon and oft.*

**I**F you feed your Hens often with toasts taken out of Ale, with Barley boyld, or spelted fitches, they will lay soon, oft, and all the Winter.

## CHAP. XIII.

*Of making Hens lean.*

**B**Ecause fat Hens commonly either lay their egges without shels, or at the best hand lay very small egges; to keep them lean and in good plight for laying, you shall mixe both their meat and water with the powder of tileheards, chalk, or elsetares, twice or thrice a week.

## CHAP. XIV.

*Of the Crow trodden.*

**I**F your Hen be trodden with a carrion Crow, or Rook, as oft they are it is mortall and incurable, and you shall know it by the staring up of her feathers, and hanging of her wings, there is no way with her then, but presently to kill her.

## CHAP. XV.

*Of the Hen-house, and the situation.*

**N**OW for as much as no Poultry can be kept either in health or safety abroad, but must of force bee housed, you shall understand that your Hen-house would be large and spacious, with somewhat a high roof, the walls strong both to keep out thieves and vermine, the windowes upon the Sun-rising, strongly lathed, and close shuts inward, round about the inside of the walls; upon the ground would be built large pens of three foot high for Geese, Ducks, & great fowl to sit in, nees to the eavings of the house would be long Peaches, reaching from one side of the house to the other, on which should sit your Cocks, Hens, Capons, and Turkeys, each on severall Peaches, as they are disposed: at another side of the house in that part which is darkeſt over the ground-pens, would be fixed hampers full of straw for nests, in which your Hens shall lay their eggs, but when they sit to bring forth chickens, then let them sit on the ground, for otherwise it is dangerous: let there be pins stricken into the wall, so that your Poultry may clime to their Peaches with ease: let the floor by no means be paved, but of earth smooth and easie let the smaller fowl have a hole at one end of the house made to come in and out at, when they please, or else they will seek roust in other places; and for the greater fowl the door may be opened evening and morning. This house should be placed either

ther near some Kitchen, Brewhouse, or else some Kiln, where it may have ayr of the fire, and be perfumed with smoak, which to Pullen is delightfull and wholsome. And thus much of the Cock, Hen, Capon, and Chicken.

## CHAP. XVI.

*Of Geese, their nature, choice, and how to breed them.*

**G**eeſe, are a fowle of great profit many waies, as firſt for food, next for their feathers, and laſtly for their greaſe. They are held of Husbandmen to be fowle of two lives, becauſe they live both on land and water: and therefore all men muſt underſtand that except he have either Ponds or Stream, he can never keep Geefe well. They are ſo watchfull and careful over themſelves that they will prevent moſt dangers: graſſe alſo they muſt neceſſarily have, and the worſt, and that which is the moſt uſeleſſe is the beſt, as that which is moriſh, rotten, and unſavory for cattle. To good graſſe they are a great enemy, for their dung and treading will putriſie it, and make it then barren.

Now for the choice of Geefe, the largeſt is the beſt, and the colour would be white or gray, all of one pair, for pld are not ſo profitable, and black are worſe: your Gander would be knaviſh and hardy, for he will defend the Goſlings the better. The choice of Geefe.

Now for the laying of Egges, a Goofe beginneth to lay in the ſpring, and ſhe that layeth earlieſt is ever the beſt Goofe, for ſhe may have a ſecond hatch. Geefe will lay twelve; and ſome ſixteen Egges, ſome wil lay more, but it is ſeldome, and they cannot be all well covered; you ſhall know when your Goofe will lay by her carrying ſtraw up and down in her mouth, and ſcattering it abroad: and you ſhall know when ſhe will ſit by her continuing on the neſt till after ſhe hath layd. You muſt ſet a Goofe upon her own Egges, for ſhe will hardly or unkindly ſit on another Goofes Egges, as ſome imagine; but it is not ever certain: you ſhall in her ſtraw when you ſet her, mixe nettle roots, for it is good for the Goſlings: thirty dayes is the full time that a Goofe ſitteth, but if the weather be fair and warme, ſhe will hatch three or four dayes ſooner; ever when the Goofe riſeth from the Neſt, you Of laying Egges, and ſitting.

The ordering  
of Goslings.

shall give her meat, as skegge Oats, and branne scalded, & give her leave to bathe in the water. After she hath hatched her Goslings, you shall keep them in the house ten or twelve dayes, and feed them with Curds, scalded chippings, or Barly meal in milk knodden and broken, also ground malt is exceeding good, or any bran that is scalded in water, milk, or tappings of drink. After they have got a little strength, you may let them goe abroad with a keeper five or sixe hours in a day, and let the dam at her leisure intise them in the water; then bring them in, and put them up, and thus order them till they be able to defend themselves from vermine. After a Gosling is a month or six weeks old, you may put it up to feed for a green Goose, and it will be perfectly fed in another month following: and to feed them, there is no meat better then skegge Oats boyld, and given plenty thereof thrice a day, Morning, Noone, and Night, with good store of milk, or milk and water mixt together to drink.

Of green  
Geese, and  
their setting.

Of Ganders.

Now you shall understand one Gander will serve well five Geese, and to have not above forty Geese in a flock is best, for to have more is both hurtfull and troublesome.

Fatting of el-  
der Geese.

Now for the fatting of elder Geese which are those which are five or six months old, you shall understand that after they have been in the stubble fields, and during the time of harvest got into good flesh, you shall then chuse out such Geese as you would feed, and put them in severall pens which are close and dark, and there feed them thrice a day with good store of Oats, or spelted beans, and give them to drink water and barley-meale mixt together, which must evermore stand before them, this will in three weeks feed a Goose so fat as is needfull.

Of gathering  
Geese feathers

Now lastly, for the gathering of a Gooses feathers, you shall understand that howsoever some writers advise you for a needlesse profit to pull your Goose twice a year, March, and August: yet certainly it is very nought and ill; for first, by disabling the flight of the Goose, you make her subject to the cruelty of the Fox, and other ravenous beasts: and by uncloathing her in Winter you strike that cold into her body, which kills her very suddenly: therefore it is best to stay till moulting time, or till you kill her, and then you may imploy all her feathers at your pleasure, either for beds, fletchers, or Scriveners.

For

For the diseases and infirmities in Geese, the most and worse they are subject unto, it is the *Gargill*, which is a mortall or deadly stopping of the head. And the ordinary and certaine cure is, to take three or four cloves of Garlick, and beating them in a mortar with sweet butter, make little long balls thereof, and give two or three of them to the Goose fasting, and then shut her up for two hours after.

Of the Gargill  
in Geese.  
The Cure.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Of Turkeys, their nature, use, increase and breeding.*

**T**urkies, howsoever by some writers they are held devourers of corn, strayers abroad, ever pulling for meat, and many such like fained troubles, as if they were utterly unprofitable, yet its certain they are most delicate, either in paste, or from the spit, and being fat far exceeding any other house-fowl whatsoever: nay, they are kept with more ease and lesse cost, for they will take more pains for their food then any other Bird, only they are enemies to a garden, and from thence must ever be kept. They when they are young are very tender to bring up, both because they are of a straying nature in themselves, and the dams are so negligent that whilst she hath one following her, she never respecteth the rest: therefore they must have a vigilant keeper to attend them, till they can shift for themselves, and then they will flock together, and seldome be parted. Till you fat them, you need not take care for food for them; they love to roost in trees or other high places.

Now for your choice of such as you would breed on; your Turkey Cock would not be above two years old at most, be sure that he be loving to the Chickens; and for your Hen, she will lay till she be five year old, and upward. Your Turkey Cock would be a bird large, stout, proud, and majesticall, for when he walketh dejected, he is never good treader.

Of the choice  
of the Turkey  
Cock.

The Turkey Hen, if she be not prevented, will lay her eggs in secret places, therefore you must watch her, and bring her to her Hen-house; and there compell her to lay. They begin to lay in March, and will sit in Aprill; and eleven Eggs, or thirteen, is the most they should cover: they hatch ever between five and twenty and thirty dayes. When they have hatcht their broods be sure

Of the Turkey  
Hen her sit-  
ting.

to keep the Chicks warme, for the least cold kills them, and feed them either with Curds, or green fresh cheese cut in smal pieces; let their drink be new milk, or milk and water : you must be carefull to feed them oft ; for the Turkey Hen will not, like the house-hen, call her chickens to feed them. When your Chicks have got strength, you shall feed them abroad in some close walled grasse-plat, where they cannot stray, or else ever be at charge of a Keeper. The dew is most hurtfull unto them, therefore you must house them at night, and let them abroad after Sun-rise in the morning.

Of feeding  
Turkies.

Now for the fattening of Turkies, sodden Barly is excellent, or sodden oats for the first fortnight, and then for another fortnight cram them in all sorts, as you cram your Capon, and they will be fat beyond measure. Now for their infirmities, when they are at liberty, they are so good Physicians for themselves, that they will never trouble their owners, but being coopt up; you must cure them as is before described for Pullen. Their eggs are exceeding wholesome to eat, and restore nature decayed wonderfully.

#### CHAP. XVIII.

*Of the Duck, and such Water Fowles.*

**T**He tame Duck is an exceeding necessary fowl for the Husbandmans yard, for she asketh no charge in keeping, but liveth of corn lost or other things of lesse profit. She is once in a year a very great layer of Eggs ; and when she sitteth she craves both attendance and feeding ; for being restrained from seeking her food, she must be helped with a little barley, or other overchaving of corne, such as else you would give unto Swine : as for her sitting, hatching, and feeding of her Ducklings it is in all poynts to be observed in such manner as you did before with the Goose, only after they are abroad they will shift better for their food then Goslings will. For the fattening of Ducks or Ducklings you may do it in three weeks, by giving them any kind of Pulse or graine, and good store of water.

Of Wilde  
Ducks, and  
their ordering.

If you will preserve wild Ducks, you must wall in a little piece of ground, in which is some little pond or spring, and cover the top of it all over with a strong net : the pond must be set with many tufts of Oziers, and have many secret holes, and creeks



creek, for that will make them delight and feed though imprisoned. The wild-duck when she layeth, will steal from the Drake and hide her nest, for he else will suck the eggs. When she hath hatcht she is most carefull to nourish them, and needeth no attendance more then meat, which would be given fresh, twice a day, as scalded bran, Oats or Fitches. The house-hen will hatch wild Ducks eggs, and the meat will be much the better, yet every time they go into the water they are indanger of the Kite, because the Hen cannot guard them. In the same manner as you nourish wilde Ducks, so you may nourish Teiles, Widgens, Shel-drakes or green Plovers.

## CHAP. XIX.

*Of Swans and their feeding.*

**T**O speak of the breeding of Swans is needlesse, because they can better order themselves in that businesse than any man can direct them, only where they build their nests, you shall suffer them to remaine undisturbed, and it will be sufficient: but for the feeding them fat for the dish; you shall feed your Cygnets in all sorts as you feed your Geese, and they will be thorow fat in seven or eight weeks, either coopt in the house, or else walking abroad in some private court; but if you would have them fat in shorter space, then you shall feed them in some pond, hedg'd or pal'd in for that purpose, having a little dry ground left where they may sit and prune themselves, and you may place two troughs, one full of Barley and water, the other full of old dried Malt, on which they may feed at their pleasure; and thus doing they will be fat in lesse then four weeks: for by this means a Swan keepeth himselfe neat and clean, who being a much defiled Bird, liveth in dry places so uncleanly that they cannot prosper, unlesse his attender be diligent to dresse and trim his walk every hour.

## CHAP. XX.

*Of Peacocks, and Peahens, their increase, and ordering.*

**P**EACOCKS, howsoever our old writers are pleased to deceive themselves in their praises, are birds more to delight the eye,  
by

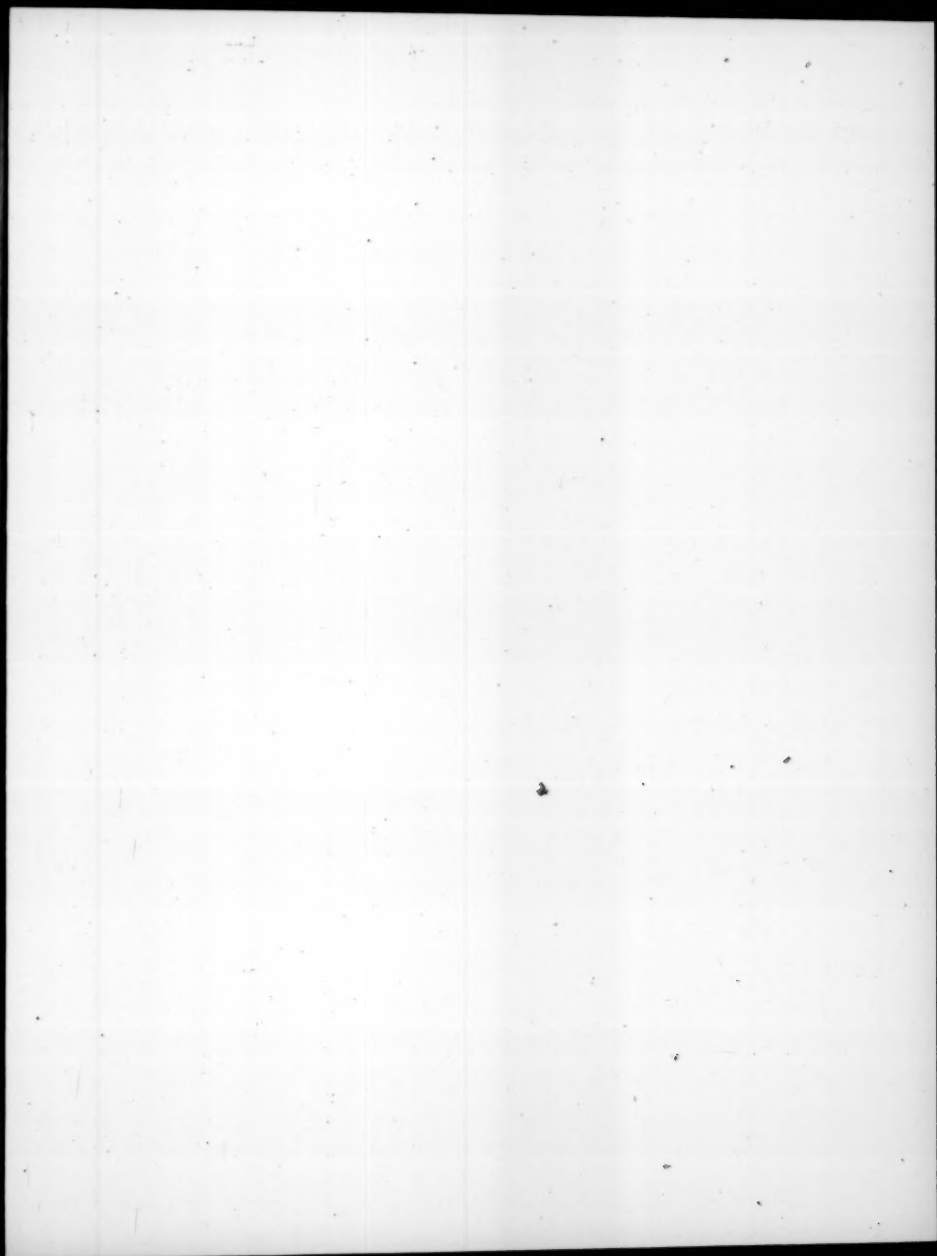
by looking on them, then for any particular profit; the best commodity arising from them, being the clementing and keeping of the yard free from venomous things, as Toads, Newts, and such like, which is their dayly food: whence it comes, that their flesh is very unwholesome, and used in great banquets more for the rareness then the nourishment, for it is most certaine, roast a Peacock or Peahen never so dry, then set it up, and look on it the next day, and it will be bloud raw, as if it had not been roasted at all.

The Peahen loves to lay her eggs abroad in bushes and hedges, where the Cock may not find them, for if he do, he will break them; therefore as soon as she begins to lay, separate her from the Cock and house her till she have brought forth her yong, and that the cronet of feathers begin to rise at their foreheads, and then turn them abroad, and the Cock will love them, but not before. A Pea-hen sits just thirty dayes, and in her sitting any grain, with water, is food good enough: before your Chickens go abroad, you shall feed them with fresh green cheefe, and Barly meal, with water, but after they go abroad, the Dam will provide for them. The best time to set a Peahen is, at the beginning of the Moone and if you set Hens eggs amongst her eggs, she will nourish both equally. These Pea-chickens are very tender, and the least cold doth kill them, therefore you must have care to keep them warme, and not to let them go abroad but when the Sun shineth. Now for the feeding of them, it is a labour you may well save, for if they go in a place where there is any corn stirring they will have part, and being meat which is seldome or never eaten, it mattereth not so much for their fattening.

#### CHAP. XXI.

*Of the tame Pidgeon; or rough footed.*

**T**He tame rough-footed Pidgeon differs not much from the wild Pidgeon, onely they are somewhat bigger, and more familiar, apt to be tame; they commonly bring not forth above one pair of Pidgeons at a time, and those which are the least of body are ever the best breeders, they must have their rooms and boxes made clean once a week; for they delight much in neatness





nesse ; and if the walls be outwardly whited or painted, they love it the better, for they delight much in faire Buildings. They will bring forth their young ones once a month' if they be well fed, and after they be well pair'd they will never be divided. The Cock is a very loving and naturall bird, both to his Hen and the young ones, and will sit the egges while the Hen feedeth, as the Hen sits whilst he feedeth : he will also feed the young with as much painfulnesse as the Dam doth, and is best pleased when he is brooding them. These kind of Pidgeons you shall feed with white Pease, Tares, and good store of cleane water. In the room where they lodge you shall ever have a salt Cat for them to pick on, and that which is gathered from Saltpeter is the best : also they would have good store of dry Sand, Gravell, and Pybble, to bathe and cleanse themselves withall, and above all things great care taken, that no Vermine, or other Birds come into their boxes, especially Sterlings, and such like, which are great eg-suckers. And thus much of the tame Pidgeon.

## CHAP. XXII.

*Of nourishing and fattening, Hearnies, Puets, Gulls, and Bitters*

**H**earnies are nourished for two causes; either for Princes sports to make trains for the entering their Hawkes, or else to furnish on the table at great Feasts: the manner of bringing them up with the least charge, is to take them out of their nests before they can flye, and put them into a large high barn, where there is many high and crosse beams for them to perch on : then to have on the floor divers square boards with rings in them, and betweene every board which would be two yards square, to place round shallow tubs full of water ; then to the boards you shall ye great gobbets of dogs flesh, cut from the bones, according to the number which you feed: and be sure to keep the house sweet, and shift the water oft, only the house must be made so that it may rain in now and then, in which the Hearn will take much delight. But if you feed her for the dish, then you shall feed them with Livers, and the intrails of Beasts, and such like, cut in great gobbets ; and this manner of feeding will also feed either Gull, Puet, or Bitter: but the Bitter is ever best to be fed by the hand, because when you have fed him, you must tie his beake together, or he will cast up his meat again.

S

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*Of feeding the Partridge, Pheasant, and Quail.*

**T**Hese three are the most daintiest of all Birds, and for the Pheasant or Partridge, you may feed them both in one room where you may have little boxes where they may run and hide themselves in divers corners of the room; then in the midst you shall have three wheat sheaves, two with their ears upward, and one with the ears downward, and near unto them shallow tubs with water, that the fowl may peck wheat out of the ears, & drink at their pleasures, and by this manner of feeding, you shall have them as fat as is possible; as for your Quails, the best feeding them is in long flat shallow boxes, each boxe able to hold two or three dozen, the foremost side being set with round pins so thick that the Quail do no more but put out her head; then, before that open side, shall stand one trough full of small chilter-wheat, another with water, and thus in one fortnight or three weeks you shall have them exceeding fat.

## CHAP. XXIV.

*Of Godwits, Knots, Gray-plover, or Curlews.*

**F**OR to feed any of these Fowls which are esteemed of all other the daintiest and dearest, fine Chilter-wheat, and water given them thrice a day, Morning, Noon, and Night, will do it very effectually; but if you intend to have them extraordinary and crammed fowl, then you shall take the finest drest wheat-meale, and mixing it with Milk, make it into paste, and ever as you knead it, sprinkle into it the grains of small chilter-wheat, till the paste be fully mixt therewith; then make little small crams thereof, and dipping them in water give to every fowl according to his bignesse, and that his gorge be well filled: do thus as oft as you shall find their gorges empty, and in one fortnight they will be fed beyond measure, and with these crams you may feed any fowl of what kind or nature soever.

## CHAP. XXV.

*Of feeding Black-birds, Thrushes, Eelfares, or any small Birds whatsoever.*

**T**O feed these Birds, being taken old and wild, it is good to have

to have some of their kinds tame to mixe among them, and then putting them into great cages of three or four yards square, to have divers troughs placed therein, some filled with Haws, some with Hempseed, and some with water, that the tame teaching the wild to eat, and the wild finding such change and alteration of food, they will in twelve or fourteen dayes grow exceeding fat and fit for the use of the Kitchin.

*The end of the Pom'ry.*



## Of Hawkes.

### CHAP. I.

*Of the generall Cures for all Diseases and Infirmities in Hawkes, whether they be short winged Hawkes, or long winged Hawkes, and first of Castings.*



Hawkes are divided into two kinds, that is to say, short winged Hawkes, as the Goshawk, and her Tercell, the Sparrow-hawk and her Musket, and such like, whose wings are shorter then their traines, and do belong to the Ostringer; and long winged hawks as the Faulcon gentle, and her Tercell, the Gerfaulcon and Jerkin, the Lanner, Merlin, Hobby, and divers others. Now forasmuch as their infirmities for the most part, proceed from the discretion of their Governors, if they flye them out of season before they be inseasoned, and have the fat, glut, and filthiness of their bodies scoured and clenfed out; I think it not amiss first to speak of Hawkes castings; which are the naturallest and gentlest purges or scourings a Hawk can take, and doth the least offend the virall parts. Therefore, you shall know, that all Ostringers do esteeme plumage, and the soft feathers of small birds, with some part of the skin to be the best casting a short winged Hawk can take; and for the purging of her head, to make her tyre much upon



sheeps Rumps, the fat cut away, and the bones well covered with parcels. But for long winged Hawks, the best casting is fine Flannell, cut into square pieces of an inch and a half square and all to be jagg'd, and so given with a little bit of meat. By these castings, you shall know the soundnesse and unsoundnesse of your Hawk: for when she hath cast, you shall take up the casting, which will be like a hard round pellet, somewhat long, and presse it between your fingers, and if you find nothing but clear water come from it then it is a signe your Hawk is well & lusty; if there come from it a yellowish filthy matter, or if it stink, it is a sign of rottennesse and disease; but if it be greasie or slimie on the one side, then it is a signe the Hawk is full of grease inwardly which is not broken nor dissolved: and then you shall give her a scouring which is a much stronger purgation; and of scourings the gentlest, next casting, is to take four or five pellets of the yellow root of Selladine well cleansed from filth, being as big as great pease, and give them out of the water early in the morning when the Hawk is fasting, and it will cleanse her mightily.

If you take these pellets of Selladine, and give them out of the oyle of Roses or out of the sirrup of Roses, it is a most excellent scouring also, only it will for an hour or two make the Hawk somewhat sickish. If you give your Hawk a little *Alies Cicarine*, as much as a bean; wrapt up in her meat, it is a most soveraign scouring, and doth not only avoid grease, but also killeth all sorts of wormes whatsoever.

If your Hawk by over-flying, or too soon flying, be heated & inflamed in her body, as they are much subject therunto: you shall then to cool their bodies, give them stones: These Stones are very fine white pibbles, lying in the Sands of gravelly Rivers, the bignesse whereof you may choose according to the bignesse of your Hawke, as some no bigger then a Bean, and those be for Merlyns or Hobbies; some as big as two beans, and they are for Faulcons gentle, Lanners, and such like; and some much bigger then they, which are for Gerfaulcons; or such like. And these stones if they be full of crefts and welts, they are the better, for the roughest stone is the best; so it be smooth and not greetty. And you shall understand, that stones are most proper for long-wing'd Hawks, and the number which you shall give at the most

must never exceed fifteen, for seaven is a good number, so is nine or eleven, according as you find the Hawks heat more or lesse, and these stones must ever be given out off fair water, being before very well pickt and trim'd from all durt and filthinesse. And thus much of Hawks castings, scourings, and stones.

## CHAP. II.

*Of Impostumes in Hawkes.*

**I**F your Hawke have any impostume rising from her, which is appparent to be seen, you shall take sweet raisins, and boyle them in wine, and then crushing them, lay them warm to the sore and it will both ripen and heal it: only it shall be good to scoure your Hawke very well inwardly, for that will abate the flux of all evill humours.

## CHAP. III.

*Of all sorts of sore eyes.*

**F**Or any sore Eye, there is nothing better then to take the juice of ground Ivy, and drop it into the Eye. But if any web be grown before you use this medicine, then you shall take Ginger finely searst, and blow it into the Eye, and it will break the web, then use the juice of Ivy, and it will wear it away.

## CHAP. IV.

*Of the Pantas in Hawkes.*

**T**He Pantas is a stooping or shortnesse of wind in Hawke, and the cure is, to give her the scowring of Selladine, and the oyl of Roses, and then to wash her meat in the decoction of Coltsfoot, and it will help her.

## CHAP. V.

*Of casting the Gorge.*

**T**His is when a Hawk, either through meat which she cannot digest, or through suft it in feeding, casteth up the meat which she hath eaten, which is most dangerous. And the only way to cure her, is to keep her fasting, and to feed her with a very little at once of warm bloody meat, as not above half a Sparrow at a time, and be sure never to feed her again, till she have indued the first.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of all sorts of Worms, or Fylanders in Hawkes.*

**W**Orms or Fylanders, which are a kind of Worms in Hawks, are either inward or outward inward, as in the guts or intrails; or outward, as in any joynt or member: if they be inward, the scowring of Aloes is excellent to kill them; but if they be outward, then you shall bathe the place with the juice of the hearb *Amcos* mixt with *Hony*.

## CHAP. VII.

*Of all swelling in Hawkes feet, and of the pin in the foot.*

**F**Or the pin in the sole of the Hawks foot: or for any swelling upon the foot, whether it be soft or hard, there is not any thing more soveraign, then to bath it in *Parch-grease* moulten, and applyed to, exceeding hot; and then to fold a fine Cambrick rag dipt in the same greafe about the sore.

## CHAP. VIII.

*Of the breaking of a Pounce.*

The Cure, c

**T**His is a very dangerous hurt in Hawke, especially in *Ger-faulcons*; for if you break or rive her pounce, or but coape it so short that she bleed, though it be very little, yet it will indanger her life: the cure therefore is; presently upon the hurt, with a hot wiar to sear it, till the blood staunch, and then to drop about it pitch of Burgundy, and wax mixt together, or for want thereof, a little hard Merchants wax, and that will both heal it and make the Pounce grow.

## CHAP. IX.

*Of bones broken, or out of joynt.*

**I**F your Hawk have any bone broken or misplaced, you shall after you have set it, bathe it with the oyle of *Manarake* and *Swallowes*, mixt together, and then splent it, and in nine dayes it will be knit and have gotten strength.

CHAP.

## CHAP. X.

*Of inward bruising in Hawkes.*

**I**F your Hawk either by stooping amongst trees, or by the encounter of some fowl, get any inward bruise, which you shall know by the blacknesse or bloodiness of their mutes, you shall then annoynt her meat every time you feed her, with *Sperma-Case*, till her mutes be clear again, and let her meat be warme and bloody.

## CHAP. XI.

*Of killing of Lice.*

**I**F your Hawk be troubled with Lice, which is a generall infirmity, and apparent, for you shall see them creep all over on the outside of her feathers if she stand but in the aire of the fire. You shall bath her all over in warm water and pepper small beaten; but bee sure that the water be not too hot; for that is dangerous, neither that it touch her eyes.

## CHAP. XII.

*Of the Rye in Hawkes.*

**T**HIS disease of the Rye in Hawkes proceedeth from two causes: the one is cold and poze in the head, the other is foule and most uncleany feeding, the Faulconer being negligent to seek & cleanse his hawks beak & nares, but suffering the blood and filthinesse of meat to stick and cleave thereunto. For indeed, the infirmity is nothing else but a stopping up of the nares: by means whereof, the Hawk not being able to cast and avoid the corruption of her head, it turnes to putrification, and in short space kills the Hawk: and this disease is a great deal more incident to short winged hawks then to long. The signs whereof are apparant by the stopping of the nares. The cure is to let your hawk tyre much upon finewie and bony meat, as the rumps of Mutton (the fat being taken away) or the pinions of the wings of fowl, either being well lapt in a good handfull of Parsley and forcing her to strain hard in the tearing of the same, and with much diligence to cleanse and wash her beake clean with water after her feeding, especially if her meat were warme and bloody.

The Cure

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Frounce.*

**T**He Frounce is a cankerous ulcer in a Hawks mouth, got by over-flying, or other inflammation proceeding from the inward parts; foul and unclean food is also a great ingenderer of this disease. The signs are a forenesse in the Hawks mouth, which sore will be fur'd and cover'd over with white scurf, or such like filthines; also if the Ulcer be deep and ill, the Hawk will wind and turn her head awrie, making her beak stand upright; and the cure is to take Allome, and having beaten it to fine powder, mixe it with Strong Wine-vinegar, till it be somewhat thick, and then wash and rub the sore therewith till it be raw, and that the scurf be clean taken away. Then take the juice of *Loiliam*, and the juice of *Radijh*, and mixing it with Salt, annoint the sore therewith, and in few dayes it will cure it.

## CHAP. XIV.

*Of the Rhumes*

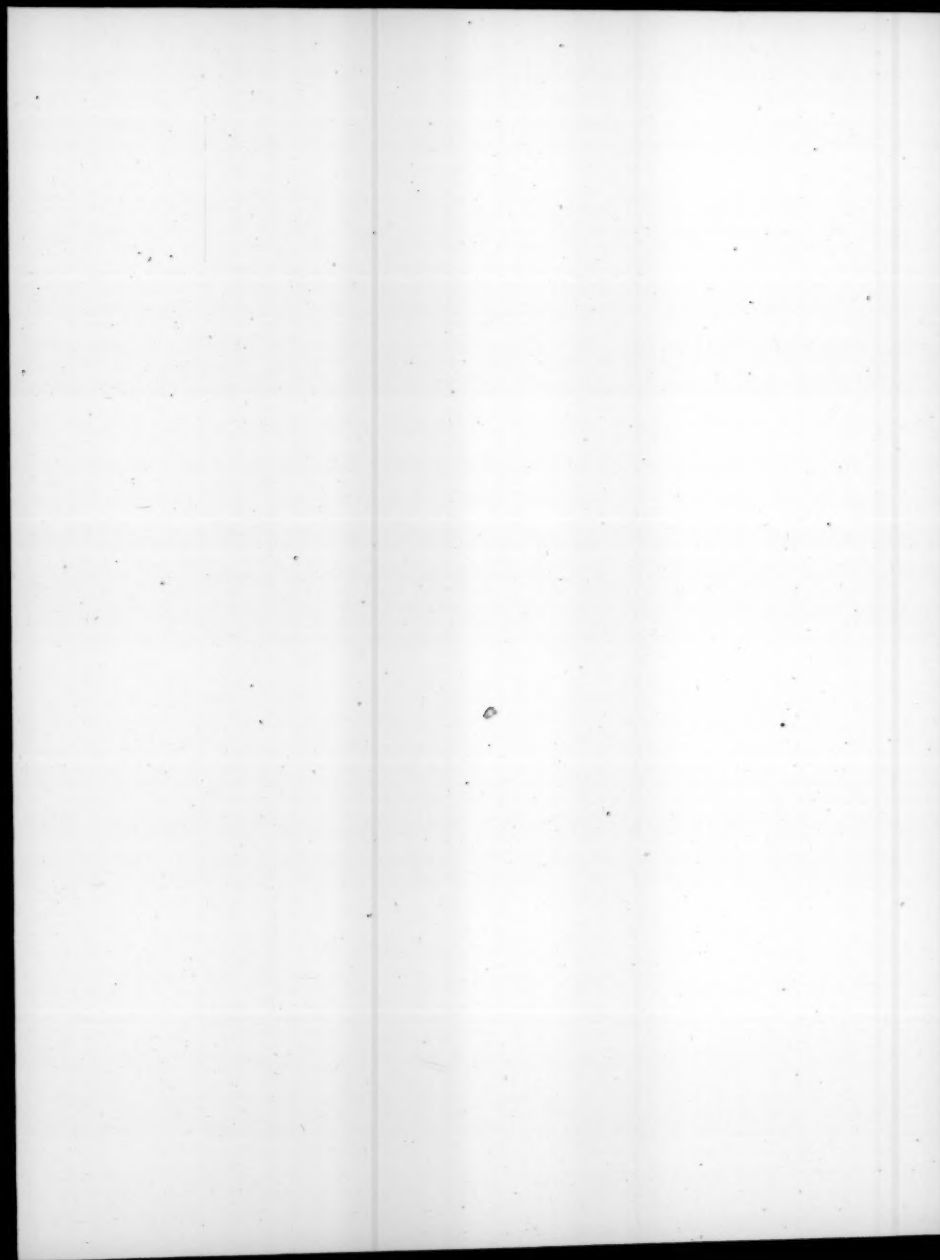
**T**He Rhume is a continuall running or dropping at the Hawks nares, proceeding from a generall cold, or else from over-flying, and then a sudden cold taken thereupon; it stoppeth the head, and breeds much corruption thereip, and the signs are the dropping before-said, and a generall heavinesse, and sometimes a swelling of the head. The cure is, to take the juyce of *Beets*, and squirt it oft into the Hawks nares. Then when you feed her, wash her meat in the juice of *Broomwort*, and it will quickly purge, and set her sound.

## CHAP. XV.

*Of the Fornicas in Hawks.*

**T**He Fornicas in Hawks is a hard horn growing upon the back of a Hawk, ingendred by a poysonous and cankerous worm, which fretting the skin and tender yellow welt between the head and the beak, occasioneth that hard horn or excreffion to grow and offend the bird: the signe is the apparant sight of the horn, and the cure is, to take a little of a Bulls gall, and beating it with *Aloes*, annoint the Hawks beak therewith morning and







and evening, and it will in very few dayes take the horn away.

### CHAP. XVI.

*Of the Fistula in Hawkes.*

**T**He Fistula in Hawkes is a cankerous hollow Ulcer in any part of a Hawkes body; as it is in mens, beafts, or any other creature: the signs are a continuall mattering, or running of the sore, and a thin sharp water like lye, which as it falls from the same will fret the sound parts as it goeth: the cure is with a fine small wiar, little stronger then a virginal wiar, and wrapt close about with a soft fleaved silk and the point blunt and soft, to search the hollownes and crookednes of the ulcer, which the pliantnes of the wiar will easily doe; and then having found out the bottom thereof, draw forth the wiar, and according to the bigness of the Orifice, make a tent of fine lint being wet, which may likewise bend as the wiar did, and be within a very little as long as the Ulcer is deep, for to tent it to the full length is ill, and will rather increase then diminish the Fistula, and therefore ever as the Fistula heales, you must take the tent shorter and shorter. But to the purpose, when you have made your tent fit, you shall first take strong Allome water; and with a small Syringe squirt the sore three or four times therewith, for that wil cleanse, dry, and scour every hollownes in the ulcer: then take the tent and annoint it with the juice of the hearb *Robert, Vinegar*, and *Allom* mixt together, and it will dry up the sore.

The Cure.

### CHAP. XVII.

*Of the privie evill in Hawkes.*

**T**He privie evill in Hawkes is a secret heart sickness, procured either by over-flying, corrupt food, cold or other disorderly keeping, but most especially for want of stones or casting in the due season: the signs are heaviness of head, and countenance, evill enduing of her meat, and foul black mutings. The cure is, to take morning and evening, a good piece of a warm Sheeps heart, and steeping it either in new Asses-milk or new Goats-milk, or for want of both, the new milk of a red Cow, with the same to feed your Hawk, till you see her strength and lust recovered.

T

CHAP.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*Of Wounds in Hawkes.*

**H**Awkes by the cross incounters of fowls especially the Heron, by stooping amongst bushes, thornes, trees, and by divers such accidents, doe many times catch sores and most grievous wounds, the signs whereof are the outward apparence of the same. And the cure is if they be long and deep, and in place that you may conveniently, first to stitch them up, and then to taint them up with a little ordinary Balsamum, and it is a present remedy. But if it be in such a place as you cannot come to stitch it up, you shall then only take a little lint and dip it in the juice of the hearb called *Mouf-ear*, and apply it to the sore and it will in short space heal it. But if it be in such a place as you can by no means bind any thing thereunto, you shall then only annoint or bathe the place with the aforesaid juice, and it will heal and dry up the same in very short time: the juice of the green hearb called with us, English Tobacco, will likewise do the same: for it hath a very speedy course in healing and cleansing, as hath been approved by divers of the best Faulconers of this Kingdome, and other nations.

## CHAP. XIX.

*Of the Apoplexie, or falling evill in Hawks.*

**T**He Apoplexy or falling evill in Hawks is a certain Vertigo or dizinesse in the brain, proceeding from the oppression of cold humours which do for a certain space numb, and as it were mortifie the senses: the signs are a suddain turning up the Hawks head, and falling from her perch without bating, but only with a generall trembling over all the body, and lying so, as it were in a trance a little space; she presently recovereth, and riseth up again, but is sick and heavy many hours after. The cure therefore is, to gather the hearb *Asterion* when the Moon is in the Wain, and in the signe Virgo, and taking the juice thereof to wash your Hawks meat therein, and to feed her, and it hath been found a most soveraign medicine.

The Cure.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XX.

*Of the Purging of Hawks.*

There is nothing more needfull to Hawks then purgation, and cleannings; for they are much subject to fat and foulness of body inwardly, and their exercise being much and violent, if there be neglect, and that their glut be not taken away, it will breed sicknes and death; therefore it is the part of every skilfull Faulconer to understand how, and when to purge his Hawk, which is generally ever before she be brought to flying, and the most usuallst season for the same, is before the beginning of *Autumne*: for commonly knowing Gentlemen will not flye at the Partridge till corn be from the ground; and if he prepare for the River early he will likewise begin with that season: the best purgation then that you can give your Hawk is, *Aloes* and *Cicarrine* wrapt up in warme meat, the quantity of a French pease, and so given the Hawk to eat ever the next morning after she hath flown at any train, or taken other exercise, whereby she may break or dissolve the greafe within her.

## CHAP. XXI.

*For a Hawk that cannot mute.*

If your Hawk cannot mute, as it is a common infirmity which happeneth unto them, you shall take the lean of Porke, being newly kild, whilst it is warme, to the quantity of two Wallnuts, and lapping a little *Aloes* therein, give it the Hawk to eat, and it will presently help her. There be divers good Faulconers in this case, which will take the roots of Selandine, and having cleansed it, and cut it into little square pieces as big as pease, keep it in the oyle of Roses, and so make the Hawk swallow down three or four of them, and sure this is very good and wholesome, only it will make the Hawk exceed'g sick for two or 3 hours after. Neither must the Hawk be in any weak state of body when this latter medicine is given her. Also, you must observe to keep your hawk at those times exceeding warme, and much on your fist and to feed her most with warme Birds, least otherwise you clung and dry up her entrails too much, which is both dangerous and mortall.

## CHAP. XXII

*The assured sign to know when a Hawk is sick.*

**H**awks are generally of such a stout, strong and unyeelding nature, that they will many times cover and conceal their sicknesses so long till they be grown to that extremitie, that no help of physick, or other knowledge can availle for their safety : for when the countenance, or decay of stomack, which are the ordinary outward faces of infirmities appear, then commonly is the disease past remedy : therefore to prevent that evill, and to know sickness whilst it may be cured, you shall take your hawk and turning up her train, if you see that her tuell or fundament either swelleth or looketh red, or if her eyes or ears likewise be of a fiery complexion, it is a most infallible signe that the hawk is sick, and much out of temper.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*Of the Fever in Hawks.*

The Cure. ;

**H**awkes are as much subject to Fevers, as any creatures whatsoever, and for the most part they proceed from over-flying or other extraordinary heats, mixt with sudden colds, given them by the negligence of unskillfull keepers. And the cure is, to set her in a cool place, upon a perch, wrapt about with her cloaths, and feed her oft with a little at a time of Chickens flesh steeped in water, wherein hath been soaked Cowcumber seeds. But if you find by the stopping of her ears or head, that she is offended more with cold then heat, then you shall set her in a warme place, and feed her with the bloody flesh of Pigeons, washt either in white wine. or in water, wherein hath been boyled either Sage, Marjoram, or Camomill.

## CHAP. XXIV.

*To help a Hawk that cannot digest her meat.*

**I**F your Hawk be hard of digestion, and neither can turn it over, nor empty her panel, which is very often seen, you shall then take the heart of a Frog, and thrust it down into her throat and pull it back again by a thread fastned thereunto once or twice suddenly, and it will make her cast her gorge presently.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXV.

*Of the Gout in Hawkes.*

**H**Awks, especially those which are free and strong strikers, are infinitely subject to the Gout, which is a swelling, knotting and contracting of a Hawks feet: The cure thereof is, to take two or 3. drops of blood from her thigh-veine, a little above her knee, and then annoint her feet with the juice of the hearb Hollihock, and let all her pearch be annointed also with tallow, and the juice of that hearb mixt together. Now, if this disease, (as oft it happeneth) be in a Hawks wing, then you shall take two or three drops of blood from the veine under her wing, and then annoint the pinions and inside thereof with *Unguentum de Althea* made very warme, which you may buy of every Apothecary.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*Of the flanching of blood.*

**I**T is a known experience amongst the best Faulconers, that if the Gerfaulcon shall but lose two or three drops of blood it is mortall, and the hawk will dye sodainly after; which to prevent if the blood proceed from any pounce, which is most ordinary, then upon the instant hurt, you shall take a little hard Merchants wax, and drop it upon the sore, and it will presently stop it; if it be upon any other part of the hawks body, you shall clap thereunto a little of the soft Down of a Hare, and it will immediately flanch it; and without these two things, a good Faulconer should never go, for they are to be used in a moment. And thus much of the Hawk and her diseases.

*Of Bees.*

## CHAP. I.

*Of the nature, ordering, and preservation of Bees.*

**E** All the Creatures which are behovefull for the use of man, there is nothing more necessary, wholesome, or more profitable then the Bee, nor any lesse troublesome, or lesse chargeable. To speak first of the nature of Bees, it is The nature of Bees.

a creature gentle, loving, and familiar about the man, which hath the ordering of them, so he come neat, sweet, and cleanly amongst them, other wise if he have strong, and ill smelling favours about him, they are curst and malicious, and will sting spitefully; they are exceeding industrious and much given to labour, they have a kind of government amongst themselves, as it were a well-ordered Common-wealth, every one obeying and following their King or Commander, whose voice (if you lay your ear to the hive) you shall distinguish from the rest, being louder and greater, and beating with a more solemn measure. They delight to live amongst the sweetest herbs, and flowers, that may be, especially Fennel, and wall Gilly-flowres, and therefore their best dwellings are in Gardens; and in these Gardens, or neer adjoining thereunto, would be divers fruit trees growing, chiefly plum-trees, or peach-trees; in which, when they cast, they may knit, without taking any far flight, or wandring to find out their rest: this Garden also would be well fenced, that no Swine nor other Cattle may come therein, as well for overthrowing their hives, as also for offending them with all other ill favours. They are also very tender, and may by no means indure any cold; wherefore you must have a great respect to have their houses exceeding warme, close, and tight, both to keep out the frost and snow, as also the wet and raine; which if it once enter into the Hive, it is a present destruction.

Of the Bee-  
Hive.

To speak then of the Bee-Hive, you shall know there be divers opinions touching the same, according to the customes and natures of Countries; for in the Champion Countries, where there is very little store of woods, they make their Hives of long Rye-straw, the rouds being sowed together with Bryers; and these Hives are large and deep, and even proportioned like a Sugar-loafe, and crosse bar'd within, with flat splints of wood, both above and under the midst part. In other Champion Countries where they want Rye-straw, they make them of Wheat-straw, as in the West Countries, and these Hives are of a good compassse, but very low and flat, which is naughty, for a Hive is better for his largeness, and keepeth out the rain best when it is sharpest. In the wood Countries they make them of cloven hafts, watteld about, broad splints of Ash; and so formed, as before said, like a Sugar-loaf.

And

And these Hives are of all other the best, so they be large and smooth within, for the straw-hive is subject to breed Mice, and nothing destroyeth Bees sooner then they, yet you must be governed by your ability, and such things as the soyl affords.

Now for the Wood-hive which is the best, you shall thus trim Of the trimming of the Hive. and prepare it for your Bees: you shall first make a stiffe mortar of Lime and Cow-dung, mixed together; and then having cross-barred the Hive within, daube the out-side of the Hive with the mortar, at least three inches thick, down close unto the stone; so that the least ayr may not come in: then taking a Rye-sheaf, or Wheat-sheaf, or two, that is baled, and not thrashed, and chusing out the longest straws, bind the ears together in one lump, put it over the Hive, and so as it were thatch it all over, and fixe it close to the Hive with an old hoop, and this will keep the Hive inwardly as warme may be also, before you lodge any Bee in your Hive, you shall perfume it with Juniper, and rub it all within with Fennell, Iosif, and Time-flowres, and also the stone upon which the Hive shal stand.

Now for the placing of your Hive, you shall take 3 long thick The placing of Hives. stakes, cut smooth & plain upon the heads, and drive them into the earth triangular wise, so that they may be about 2. foot above the ground: then lay over them a broad smooth paving stone, which may extend every way over the stakes above half a foot: and upon the stone set your Hive, being lesse in compasse then the stone by more then six inches every way; and see the door of your Hive stand directly upon the rising of the morning Sun, inclining a little unto the Southward: and be sure to have your Hives well sheltered from the North winds, and generally from all tempestuous weathers for which purpose if you have sheads to draw over them in the Winter, it is so much the better. And you shall place your Hives, in orderly rows one before another, keeping clean Allies between them every way, so as you may walk and view each by it self severally.

Now for the casting of your Bees, it is earlier or latter in the year according to the strength and goodnesse of the Stock, or the warmth of the weather. The usual time for casting, is from the beginning of May, till the middle of July: and in all that time you must have a vigilant eye, or else some servant to watch their rising lest they flye away, and knit in some obscure place far from



from your knowledge : yet if you please, *you may know which Hives are ready to cast a night before they do cast by laying your ear after the Sun-set to the Hive, and if you hear the Master Bee above all the rest, in a higher and more solemn note, or if you see them lye forth upon the stone, and cannot get into the Hives, then be sure that stock will cast within few hours after.*

As soone as you can perceive, the Swarm to rise, and are got up into the ayr (which will commonly be in the height and heat of the Sun) you shall take a brasse Rason, Pan, or Candlestick, and make a tinkling noise thereupon, for they are so delighted with musick, that by the sound thereof they will presently knit upon some branch or bough of a tree. Then when they are all upon one cluster, you shall take a new sweet Hive well drest, and rub'd with Hony and Fennel, and shake them all into the Hive ; then having spread a fair sheet upon the ground set the Hive thereon, and cover it all clean over close with the sheet, and so let it stand till after Sun set; at which time the Bees being gathered up to the top of the Hive (as their nature is) you shall set them upon the stone, having rub'd it with Fennell ; and then daube it close round about with Lime and Dung mixt together and only leave them a door or two to issue out and in at. There be some stockes, which will cast twice or thrice, and four times in a year but it is not good, for it will weaken the stock too much ; therefore to keep your stockes in strength and goodnesse, it is not good to suffer any to cast above twice at the most.

Againe you shall with peeces of brick, or other smooth stones, raise the stock in the night, three or four inches above the stone, and then daub it close againe, and the Bees finding house room will fall to work within, and not cast at all ; and then will their stockes be worth two others: and in the same manner, if you had the year before any small Swarms ; which are likely to cast this year, or if you have any early Swarms this year, which are likely to cast at the latter end of the year : both which are often found to be the destruction of the Stockes: in either of these cases, you shall enlarge the Hive, as it is before said, by raising it up from the stone, and it will not only keep them from casting, but make the stock better, and of much more profit; for that Hive which is of the most weight, is of the best price.

Now

Now when you have mark't out those old Stocks, which you intend to sell ( *for the oldest is fittest for that purpose* ) you shall know that the best time to take them is at Michaelmas, before any frosts hinder their labour: and you shall take them ever from the stone in the dark of night, when the ay is cold, and either drown them in water, or smother them with Fusbals; for to chase them from their Hives as some doe, is naught, because all such Bees as are thus frighted from their Hives, do turn robbers; and spoyle other Stocks because that time of the year will not suffer them to labour and get their own livings.

Now if you have any weak Swarms which coming late in the year cannot gather sufficient of Winter provission; in this case you shall feed such Stocks by dayly smearing the stone before the place of their going in and out, with Honey and Rose water mixt together, and so you shall continue to do all the strength of Winter, till the warmth of the Spring, and the Sun shine bring forth store of flowers for them to labour on. You shall continually look that no Mice, and such like vermine breed about Hives, for they are poysonous, and will make Bees forsake their Hives.

Now lastly, if any of your Stocks happen to dye in the Winter (as amongst many, some must quail) you shall not by any means stir the stock but let it remaine till the Spring, that when you see your Bees begin to grow busie then take up the dead stock, and trim it clean from all filth, but by no means stir or crush any of the Combs, then dash the Combs, and beprinkle them, and besmear all the inside of the Hive with Hony Rose-water, and the juyce of Fennell mixt together, and daub also the stone therewith. Also then set down the Hive again, and daub it as if it had never been stirred, and be well assured, that the first Swarm which shall rise, either of your own, or of any Neighbours of yours within the compass of a mile, it will knit in no place, but within that Hive, and such a stock will be worth five others, because they find half their work finished at their first entrance into the Hive, and this hath been many times approved by those of the most approved experience. And thus much touching the Bee and his Nature.

*A Platforme for Ponds, which the Printer hath added to this ensuing discourse, for the better satisfaction and delight of such as having a convenient plat of ground for the same purpose, shall be desirous to make any Ponds for the increase and store of Fish.*

G. The Gate.

D. The ditch and quicker hedge.

W. The Walkes.

B. The Bridge.

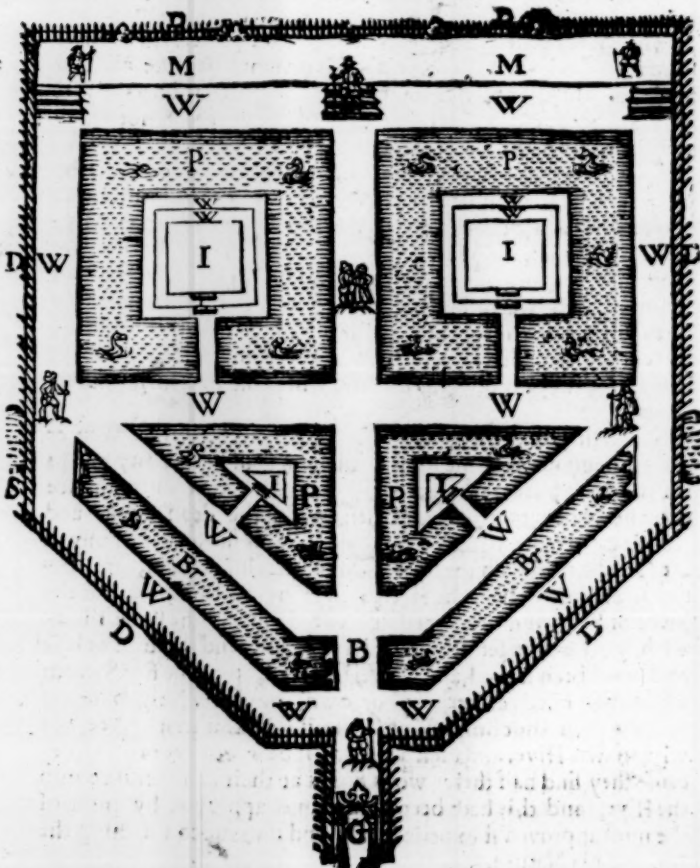
Fr. The Brook.

P. The Ponds.

I. The Peniles.

M. The Mount.

S. The Spring.



Walkes about the Ponds may be planted with Fruit trees or Willowes.



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Of Fishing.

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## CHAP. I.

*Of Fishing in generall ; and first of the making of the Fish-Pond.*

**F**Orasmuch as great Rivers doe generally belong either to the King, or the particular Lords of severall Mannors, and that it is onely the Fish-pond which belongeth to private persons, I will as a thing most belonging to the generall profit, here treat of Fish-ponds. And first touching the making of them, you shall understand that the grounds most fit to be cast into Fish-Ponds, are those which are either marish, boggy, or full of Springs, and indeed most unfit either for grazing, or any other use of better profit. And of these grounds, that which is full of clear springs will yeeld the best water; that which is marish will feed Fish best; and that which is boggy, will defend the Fish from being stolne.

Having then such a peece of waste ground, and being determined to cast it into a Fish-pond : you shall first by small trenches, draw all the springs or moyst veines into one place, and so draine the rest of the ground, and then having markt out that part which you mean to make the head of your Pond, which although it be the lowest part in the true levell of the ground, yet you shall make it the highest in the eye ; you shall first cut the trench of your flood gate, so as the water may have a swift fall, when you mean at any time to let it out ; and then on each side of the trench drive in great stakes of six foot in length ; and six inches square, of Oak, Ash, or Elme, but Elme is the best, and these you must drive in rowes within four foot one of another, at least four foot into the earth, as broad and as farre off each side the Flood-gate as you intend the head of your Pond shall go ; then begin to dig your Pond of such compasse as your ground will conveniently give leave, and all the earth you digge out of the

Pond, you shall carry and throw amongst the stakes, and with strong rammers, ramme the earth hard between them, till you have covered all the stakes; then drive in as many more new stakes besides the heads of the first, and then ramme more earth over and above them also; and thus do with stakes above stakes till you have brought the head sides to such a convenient height as is fitting. And in all this worke have an especiall care, that you make the inside of your banks so smooth, even, and strong, that no current of the water may wear the earth from the stakes.

You shall digge your Fish-pond not above eight foot deepe, and so as it may carry not above sixe foot water.

You shall pave all the bottome and bankes of the Pond with large sods of Flot-grasse, which naturally growes under water, for it is a great feeder of Fish: and you shall lay them very close together and pinne them downe fast with small stakes and windings. You shall upon one side of the Pond, in the bottome, stake fast divers Bavens or Faggots of brish wood, wherein your Fish shall cast their Spawn for that will defend it from destruction; and at another place you shall lay sods upon sods, with the grasse sides together, in the bottom of the pond, for that will nourish and breed Eeles: and if you stick sharp stakes likewise by every side of the Pond, that will keep sheeves from robbing them. When you have thus made your Ponds, and have let in the water, you shall then store them; Carpe Breame, and Tench by themselves; and Pike, Pearch, Eels, and Tench by themselves: for the Tench being the Fishes Physitian is seldome devoured: also in all Ponds you shall put good store of Roch, Dace, Loch, and Menew; for they are both food for the greater Fishes and also not uncomely in any good mans dish.

You shall to every Mether put three Spawners, and some put five, and in three years the increase will be great, but in five hardly to be destroyed. And thus much for Ponds and their storings.

#### CHAP. II.

*Of the taking of all sorts of Fish, with Nets, or otherwise.*

**I**F you will take Fish with little or no trouble, you shall take of *Salarmoniack* a quarter of an ounce, of young *Calves* & as much of a *Calves-Kell*, and beat them in a mortar untill it be all

one

one substance, and then make Pellets thereof, and cast them into any corner of the Pond, and it will draw thither all the Carp, Bream, Cheven, or Barbell, that are within the water; then cast your shove-net beyond them, and you shall take choice at your pleasure. If you will take Roch, Dace, or any small kind of Fish take Wine-Lees, and mixe it with Oyle, and hang it in a Chimney corner till it be dry, or look black; and then putting it into the water, they will come so abundantly to it, that you may take them with your hand. If you will take Trout, or Grailing, take two pound of Wheat branne, half so much of white Pease, and mixing them with strong brine, beat it till it come to a perfect paste: then put Pellets thereof into any corner of the water, and they will resort thither, so as you may cast your Net about them at your pleasure. But if you will take either Pearch or Pike, you shall take some of a Beets Liver, black Snailles, yellow Butterflies, Hogs bloud and Opoponax, beat them altogether, and having made a paste thereof, put it into the water, and be assured that as many as are within forty paces thereof will presently come thither, and you may take them at your pleasure.

Lastly, if you take either two drams of Cock-stones, or twice so much of the Kernels of Pynapple trees burnt, and beat them well together, and make round balls thereof, and put it into the water, either fresh or salt, any Salmon or great Fish will presently resort thither; you may take them either with Net or otherwise.

Also it is a most approved experiment, that if you take bottles made of Hay, and green Ozi rs or Willow mixt together, and sinck them down in the midst of your Pond, or by the bank-sides, and so let them rest two or three dayes, having a cord so fastned unto them that you may twitch them up on land at your pleasure: and beleive it, all the good Eeles which are in the Pond will come unto those bottles: and you shall take them most abundantly: and if you please to bait those Bottles, by binding up Sheeps guts, or other garbage of beasts within them, the Eeles wil come sooner, and you may draw them ofner, and with better assurance. There be other wayes besides these to take Eeles, as with Weeles, with the Eele-spear, or with bobbing for them with great wormes; but they are so generally knowne and practi-

sed.

fed, and so much inferiour to this already shewed, that I hold it a needless and vaine labour to trouble your ears with the repetitions of the same; and the rather, sith in this work I have laboured only to declare the secrets of every knowledge, and not to run into any large circumstance of those things which are most common and familiar to all men. And thus much of Fish and

Fish-ponds, and their general knowledge. Now as touching the Angle, and the secrets thereto belonging, you shall find it at large handled in the next Book called *Countrie Contentments*.

FINIS.





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